SE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Gloves.

Fine Cloth, kid and calf lined; Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Cisneros's French Buckskin, Fur and Gauntlet Gloves, all kindsat the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

Shirts.

Fine Cassimere Shirts at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

Cents.

Those elegant "Boulevards"—the latest style of Neck Tie extant, are now to be had at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Murdock & Putnam.

Death of John Gracey.

The following proceedings were had at a meeting of the First Ward School Board, held November 14th, 1865:

Through the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, our highly esteemed fellow-member, John Gracey, has been taken from our midst, and while we since sincerely regret the loss of one with whom we have been so long and intimately associated, we cannot but cherish the hope that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That we recognize in the deceased a true friend, an active and enterprising citizen, a valued and exemplary member of the School Board, and one whose loss will not only be lamented by the members, but by all with whom he associated.

Resolved, That the members of this Board deeply sympathize with the relations of the deceased, and tender their condolence with his afflicted family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes, and a copy handed to the relatives.

Geo. Wilson, President. W. B. Hunter, Secretary

Letter from Wm. H. Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November, 1865.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Sir—I have received your circular of the 21st ultimo, inviting me to be present on the occasion of the opening of the "Catholic Library and Reading Room," in Pittsburgh, and at the same time you have kindly sent a complimentary card of admission. In reply, while I thank you for your kind invitation, I regret that the duties of my position have not allowed me to avail myself of the privilege which your complimentary card which you have been pleased to confer upon me.

With my best wishes for the success of the institution in which you are interested, I am sir,

Your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.

Cloak Buttons.

The Antique Roman cloak buttons, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Muslins.

Reduced in price, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

White Goods,

Very low, at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street.

The Cloak Rooms,

Are at 21 Fifth street.

Boy's Cassimeres,

At Bates & Bell's.

Prints.

At 18½ cents, formerly 31 cents, at retail, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Shirting Muslin.

At 25 cents, first rate Shirting Muslin, formerly 45 cents, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Silks,

Plain and check, new, extra, wide, and heavy, at $1 50 per yard formerly $2 25, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Silks.

A lot of splendid figured Silks at $2 25 formerly $3 at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Silks,

At 1 of black ground, broche, figured, at $2, formerly $3 25, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Blankets and Flannels.

Cloaks, cassimeres, satinets, tweeds and jeans, very cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Gingahms.

The most beautiful styles at 25 cents, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Country Merchants

Will find a full stock of dry goods and notions, and great bargains, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Most Complete

Stock of medicinal liquors in the city, at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. And his stock of Patent Medicines cannot be surpassed for variety and cheapness. Remember the place, No. 84 Market street.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold." In its first stage, which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief. For sale by J. M. Fulton, 69 Fifth street.

For the People.

We take pleasure in informing the public that Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, is now offering for sale the largest and most complete stock of ladies' furs, for trimmed hoods, and skating caps ever offered the citizens of Pittsburgh. He has also a large stock remorse, cassimere, silk plush and soft hats ever, beaver and nutria fur caps, boy's fur band, plush band and cassimere caps. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

P. S.—Fur trimming for sale.

Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company.

Timonia Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company situated in Timonia, Venango county.—Capital Stock $100 000. A few Shares of the above Stock is for sale at the office of the Treasurer, Wm. Douglas, 117 Wood street.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1865. NO. 58.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Later News from Mexico.

Discouraging Prospects of the Imperialists.

MAXIMILIAN PREPARING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Sending Specie to Europe.

The Trial of Captain Pettit.

Colored Schools in Washington.

Pardon Applicants Denied an Audience.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

Affairs in Mexico.

Intelligence has been received here to-day, and has been communicated to the proper authorities, relative to the situation in Mexico. A gentleman has arrived here, who can be vouched for, who says that on his way from Abasco to New York, within the past two weeks, he met an agent of Maximilian's, who told him that affairs were nearly in extremes for the imperialists; that every recent victory of the Imperialists brought with it a subsidiary result, and that on account of the inability to draw from the rural districts supplies, &c., the war against the Liberals was carrie ion at a dead expense. He further added that he had been dispatched by Maximilian to France, to ask for one hundred million dollars, and forty thousand troops, and that in the event of Napoleon failing to furnish the men and means, the evacuation of Mexico by the French must soon follow. Maximilian, he added, was ostensibly paying a visit to Yutican; but he had removed his personal effects to that point as a safe place to set sail from in case the city of Mexico had to be suddenly abandoned. The Emperor was also shipping a good deal of specie to Europe. The action of Maximilian, he said, he believed, will hasten events on the part of Maximilian.

Visitors to the President.

The historian, George Bancroft, and Brigadier General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, were the only visitors at the Executive Mansion today who were given audience by the President. Both gentlemen, it is understood, had a petition to convey of importance to the Government.

The Trial of Capt. Pettit,

An artillery officer, at Alexandria, on the charge of cruelly treating prisoners, is progressing before a general court martial. The evidence thus far adduced has been very strong in support of the charge.

Reports to the Freedmen's Bureau show that there are twenty-five colored schools in Washington, with fifty-nine teachers and thirty-one hundred pupils. The teachers are supplied by eleven different benevolent societies from the North.

Distinguished Arrivals.

General Howard and ex-Speaker Colfax will be here to-morrow. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, arrived to-day, on business connected with the Legation.

Pardon Applicants Denied.

The President declined to-day to receive any of the pardon applicants. His public receptions have about ended.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day, were one million eight hundred.

General Duff Green.

Whose reported death is being published, is alive and in very fair health, in this city. The mistake has arisen from the death of a person of the same name.

Additional Light.

Nathaniel H. McLean, the former Assistant Adjutant General to General Burnside, who was ordered to the Pacific coast some two years, ago as he alleges, to prevent his testifying against Hurtt, then about to be court-martialed at Cincinnati, is preparing to bring the case before Congress, and promises very much additional light upon that transaction.

THE CHOLERA.

Dispatches from Our Consuls.

Appearance of the Disease at Leipsic, Werden, &c.

Constantinople Again Free from It.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 16, 1865.

The Cholera.

The United States Consul, at Leipsic, under date of October 23d, informs the Department of State that it seems to be generally apprehended that the cholera may visit Leipsic. One case of the real Asiatic form occurred there on the 21st instant. At Werden, a town of ten thousand inhabitants, seventy deaths occurred up to the 23d instant.

The Consul at Brendse, under date of October 26th, informs the Department of State that the cholera has made its appearance at that place, and the number of deaths that have occurred from the 15th to the 23d of October, inclusive, amount to two hundred and nineteen. He says that the most stringent quarantine laws proved of no avail.

Cessation of the Cholera at Constantinople.

The United States Consul residing at Constantinople, under date of October 23d, sends information to the State Department of the complete cessation of the cholera in that city.

The consul at Alexandria, under date of October 29th, informs the State Department that the cholera is disappearing from Palermo.

THE REBELLION IN JAMAICA.

Later Particulars—Maj. Gen. O'Connor Assumes Command—An Outbreak Threatened at Brownstown—Amnesty Offered to Repentant Rebels—Executions for Rebellion—Spanish War Vessels Placed at the Disposal of the Authorities—The Rebel Leader Killed—Particulars of the Cape Haytien Earthquake Shock at Kingston, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The steamer Montezuma, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th, has arrived.

Major General O'Conner had assumed command of the British troops and special volunteers by request of Gov. Eyre.

Disobedience of Brownstown, arising out of state of ejectment by Mr. Ingraham against certain parties, and one hundred and fifty engineer corps ordered there. Five prisoners had been brought from St. Thomas, and arrived at Kingston.

Troops are coming in daily from Canada. Troops have also been landed at Black river, and sent to Port Maria and other ports. The Government had effectively by cases who returned to loyal allegiance to the crown, provided they have not been connected with any actual murders or losses of life. Several arrests had been made at Kingston.

Advices from Morant Bay to the 24th, report the execution of seventeen and one woman for rebellion. Several more were executed at Port Morato, all of whom confessed their guilt and declared they had been misled by designing men.

Later advices from Port Morant, to the 23d, report that the rebellion was completely crushed, all ringleaders, including Gordon, the leader, and a complete crushing of the rebellion. The engineer corps had found, that the road from Morant Bay, eight miles, is so strewn with dead bodies as to render the road impassable.

The Spanish war steamer arrived on the 21st, from Havana, and were placed at the disposal of the authorities.

The British ship-of-war Urgent, arrived on the 28th, from Barbadoes, with troops. The Galatia, Wolverine and Rosario arrived on the 29th, from Aurora and Colorado on the 31st. The Aurora bore the flag of Com. McClintock, who has been appointed to relieve Admiral Dunlop, his flag to the Ahookier. The Galatia and Wolverine, respectively mounting twenty-six and forty-one guns, will remain for the Cape Haytien, when the Bull Dog was blown up.

Jamaica papers say the outrage committed by the Haytien authorities on the British government, on the flag of England, is one that will arouse the Americans to such a pitch as they never thought would be realized. The United States steamer De Soto had arrived, with forty-six refugees from the Haytien war. Among them were the Consuls of Prussia and Hamburg, and Santa Anna, carrying some of them back to Cape Haytien, including the Prussian Consul. Gen. Salnave, the rebel leader, was among the party landed at Cape Hayti, in the boats of the Bull Dog.

Particulars of the affair at Cape Hayti say a compact of some kind was entered into by the Captain of the Bull Dog and President Geffrard, who had three steamers of war under his command. This war under his handling being that the Bull Dog should be supported in obtaining redress for firing into the steamer Jacmel, which was a small harbor to the steamer Cape Haytien, by the rebel steamer Voldreque. The Bull Dog ordered the Voldreque to desist, when her captain reported the matter to Salnave, who forcibly removed all the Haytien refugees from the consulate, the Bull Dog entered the port of Cape Haytien and soon followed by the Haytien steamers. She steered towards the Voldreque, with the intention of running her down, but, having grounded, her guns were brought to bear upon the vessel, which was sunk in three minutes. She then opened fire on the shore. The arsenal was blown up, and all points quickly silenced and dismantled. It being impossible to get the Bull Dog off, she was abandoned and blown up.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in Kingston, October 31st.

Latest advices state that another ship of war, the Tilly, had sailed for Cape Haytien.

Hayti and Venezuela continued to date of our latest accounts, among them Sidney Sevier, editor of the *Cloudy Union*, published at Mayaguez, has been killed in a duel.

Troops were stationed at all points in the island, and the rebellion crushed at an end.

Highly Interesting.

Maj. Hastings and his Colony—Death of Judge Arthur L. Hopkins—Disease Among the Cattle in Texas—Mr. Burlingame in Consultation with the Government—Gen. Logan and the Mexican Mission—Excitement in New Orleans—Sale of Boats Prohibited—Those on Hand to be Placed on a War Footing—Troops Sent to Texas—Dispatch from President Johnson to Gov. Johnston, of Georgia.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The Mobile *Register* says that Major Hastings, with his colony, will sail from that port, for Brazil, on the 24th of December. Emigrants from this country have arrived at Rio Janeiro, and were cordially welcomed by the Government and citizens, and given every encouragement and assistance by the Minister of Agriculture.

Judge Arthur L. Hopkins, long distinguished on the bench and at the bar, died in Mobile on the 8th inst.

The San Antonio *Express* represents an unparalled disease in Texas among the stock. They are dying all through Western Texas. Hundreds are yearly.

The *Post's* special says Mr. Burlingame, Minister to China, is in consultation with the Government in relation to Chinese affairs. He will soon return to his post.

The Austrian Minister has purchased a residence for the sum of $20,000.

The *Commercial's* Washington despatch says: Gen. Logan's friends say he will not accept the Mexican mission, as he wants to be United States Senator.

The New Orleans *Delta* of November 5th, states that unusual activity prevails among military circles in that city since the reception of the recent dispatches from the Rio Grande. Mysterious orders have been issued; the sale of boats has been prohibited, and those on hand are being placed on a war footing, and the First, Fourth and Sixth Regiments Regular Cavalry, have been ordered to rendezvous for Indianola, Texas, and report for duty at San Antonio, to General Merritt. The dismounted Colored Cavalry at New Orleans are designed for the same place. General Forsyth, General Sheridan's Chief-of-staff, has gone to Brazos.

The following dispatch was sent to Provisional Gov. Johnston, of Georgia, by President Johnson, on the 9th inst:

"The organization of a police force in the several counties, for the purpose of assisting Marshals in suppressing crime and enforcing civil authority, as indicated in your preamble, meets my approbation. It is hoped that your people will, as soon as practicable, take upon themselves the responsibility of enforcing and sustaining all laws of the State and Federal Government, in conformation to the Constitution of the United States."

NEW YORK, November 16.—Mayor Gunther was to-day nominated by the Democracy as the leading candidate for Mayor, at the municipal election, which occurs on the 5th of December.

Mayor Gunther was notified to-day, by a committee of the McKean Convention, of his nomination.

The issue of gold certificates yesterday and today, at the Treasury Bureau, amounted to nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Counterfeit teas on the bank of Newport, New York, are in circulation.

Further accounts from Jamaica state that disturbances have broken out in Stanus parish, and Governor Eyre has ordered that the captured rebels were hanged on the 4th. The gunboat Fawn was also under orders for Cape Haytien. Volunteers were ordered out on the 31st inst., to suppress the rebel demonstration near Montego Bay. Everything was at a high state. Kingston still remained under martial law.

Quite a serious riot took place between the Irish and Germans, in Jersey City, on the 6th inst. Several persons were injured. The police, on duty to-day, reaches 835,000. A large quantity of sugar, coffee, teas, spices, &c., was destroyed. Insured for about half.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Summary of Resolutions Passed.

NEW YORK, November 16.—A special dispatch to the Savannah *Herald* says that, before the adjournment of the Georgia Convention, resolutions were passed, requesting the Governor to memorialize the President for the relief of persons exempted from the amnesty, declaring all contracts made during the war valid, and appointing a committee to memorialize Secretary McCulloch to pay the Treasury Department certificates on real estate after the meeting of Congress, and that the assessments be made by the tax payers themselves. The resolutions also authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners, with power to fully investigate the outrages committed by the State Government, and report thereon to the next legislature. They also authorized the commissioners to take assignments from Henry Bryan of all his interest in the purchase of Col. Huron Wilbur, the State agent, they first paying their expenses. The delegation from Georgia to Congress intend to urge the recognition of the claim of the State to the said cotton.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY ENTERPRISE

A Broad-Gauge Air Line Road from New York to St. Louis—Lease of the Morris and Essex and Other Roads—Pittsburg in the Arrangement.

The New York *Evening Post* puts into compact form the subjoined facts and rumors touching the project of the English railway capitalists to construct a grand trunk railway from the Mississippi to Side-water, which, through combining nothing absolutely new, will be found interesting to the people of Western Pennsylvania. The intersection of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway by the Atlantic and Great Western would seem to contemplate a diversion of some portion of the trade now going east by way of Pittsburg, but the promise of a branch road from the main trunk to Pittsburg would probably compensate our loss in that respect. The *Post* says:

During the visit of Morton Peto and his fellow travelers in this country, arrangements were made for the completion of a broad-gauge road from the city of Chicago to the west, the object of continuing the route eventually to St. Louis and the Pacific coast.

The present Chicago enterprise includes the building of two hundred miles of new railroad through the mineral region of Northern Pennsylvania; the leasing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, running from this city to the Delaware River, and the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway, a road in Pennsylvania, about one hundred and twenty miles in length, in the direct line of the proposed route. The lessees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from Crestline to Chicago, are also concluding branch roads to Buffalo, Pittsburgh and other large cities.

The main line of road owned by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway extends from Salamanca, N. Y., to Cincinnati, Ohio, a distance of four hundred and seventy miles. The Ohio, Indiana, Ohio, a branch road, fifty-three miles in length, runs to Cleveland; the Ohi Creek Railway, another branch, runs from Cleveland to Akron, a distance of thirty-four miles; and the Franklin branch runs from Meadville to Franklin, a distance of thirty-six miles, making the whole length of road owned by the corporation about six hundred miles.

The passengers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway are now taken from this city to Salamanca, a distance of four hundred and fifteen miles, over the Erie Railroad. From Cincinnati they are taken to St. Louis by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

It is the intention to complete a road which will equal the English railways in celerity and safety, and which will be run as rapidly and with as little risk or loss of life as on those in England.

Sir Morton Peto and others, acting for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, obtained a lease of the Morris and Essex Railroad for ninety years. The length of the road is eighty miles. The Eastern terminus of the road is at Hoboken, and the Western at Lake Junction, on the Delaware river, opposite Easton. The company is to receive eight per cent. per annum on the first year, and ten per cent. per annum on the second year, and ten per cent. the third and each succeeding year, on the capital stock of $3,000,000. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are to receive in addition to the rent a proportion of the net earnings of the road, which may exceed the rent reserved and other specified payments, after deducting all the expenses, including interest upon the new outlays to be made by the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

The route lies through the richest agricultural and mining region in the country. It penetrates within forty miles of the coal region of Pennsylvania. The best trade of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and one that will amply repay the Atlantic and Great Western for their investment. During the present year the amount of the coal which will transit eight hundred thousand dollars on the trade and travel between this city and the Delaware River. The new route will soon be completed to Philipsburg, and it is expected that the receipts during the ensuing year will amount to one million of dollars.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company intend to construct a branch road from Danville, a point six or seven miles west of Morristown, to Hackettstown, on the line of the Morris and Essex railroad, near Newark. This will give more favorable grades and a much better line for the Atlantic and Great Western business. The same company will also complete the double track from Holidaysburg to Hollidaysburg, and from Danville to Pittsburg. The work is to be begun at an early day, and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Instead of laying down a third rail over the road, as is generally done, where cars of two widths are to be run, the company will lay down two rails being used for all the cars—two new rails will be laid down over all of the narrow gauge to Salamanca, which has been laid. It is not of a large outlay of capital, but it will secure greater strength and durability, and render the cars less liable to accidents in consequence of double rails on one of the rails.

It is expected that the alterations on the Morris and Essex Railroad alone will require the expenditure of at least three millions of dollars. The depots will be improved; new ferry boats are to be built, and much rolling stock bought.

The citizens of Rochester, N. Y., indignant at the extortion of coal dealers, have sent a committee to the Pennsylvania coal region to select and purchase a mine, and this committee find that notwithstanding the high prices now paid for mining, the companies were realizing a profit of not less than three dollars per ton at the mines.

Diocese of Pittsburgh.

Its Organization Completed.

Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., of Connecticut, Elected to the Bishoprick.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP STEVENS.

The Choice not Unanimous.

The Adjournment.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Western Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention re-assembled yesterday morning, in Trinity Church, Sixth street, at nine o'clock. Morning prayer was conducted by the Right Rev. Stevens, Bishop of the diocese of Western Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Killikelly and the Rev. Mr. Swope, rector of Trinity Church.

At ten o'clock the Convention was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Killikelly, temporary President, and the roll was called, when one clergyman and three lay deputies not present on the first day, answered to their names, Messrs. George Calhoun, D. H. Ormsby, C. C. Holston, L. D. Lord, N. B. Bowman, James Wallace, Jr., E. Seawright, J. F. McPherson, J. H. Coon, J. H. Sewall and Thos. Jackson, lay deputies, were absent, otherwise the new diocese was fully represented. The President then ordered the reading of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings. Rev. Mr. Peet, rose to a question of privilege. He remarked that the committee on the admission of clerical delegates, differed with the acting Bishop, relative to the right of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Sewickley, to a seat in the Convention. The Bishop possessed the canonical right to place the name of that clergyman on the list of members. He desired to know whether Mr. Wilson's name had been called by the Secretary, and if not, he desired that it should be.

Several delegates here rose to explain the matter, but gave way to the Secretary of the Convention, the Rev. Mr. Pemberton, who referred to the Rev. Mr. Peet, that if that gentleman was present when the roll was called for a few minutes until the minutes were read, he (Peet) would discover the error into which he had fallen.

Mr. Hill Burgwin, thought the suggestion of the Secretary was eminently wise. He desired that Convention to bear fifteen minutes read, as the whole subject depended upon the proceedings of Wednesday.

Mr. Brunot requested that the Bishop would read the minutes, as he (Brunot) was desirous of getting the sense of the Convention upon the subject.

Gen. Geo. W. Cass, requested the President, to decide the point himself.

Rev. Dr. Kuhkenney, President, remarked that the Secretary might be allowed to proceed with the reading of the minutes, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson could be called afterward.

The Secretary then finished the reading of the minutes.

Rev. C. E. Swope directed the attention of the Secretary to a slight error, which was corrected.

Rev. Dr. Page moved the approval of the minutes.

Mr. Burgwin said the motion was not in order, as Dr. Page never had been elected.

General Cass hoped it would not be passed. He moved to lay the question on the table, in order that all members might be present at the next opportunity afforded the committee of three appointed to wait upon the Bishop, and conduct Bishop Stevens to the chair, as permanent presiding officer of the Convention.

Mr. Gilmore seconded the report of the committee on clerical delegates be incorporated in the minutes of the convention.

Rev. Dr. Page moved that the motion of Dr. Page, to approve the minutes, in order to move a reconsideration of the action taken yesterday relative to the admission of Rev. Mr. Wilson, in the Convention. It involved the principle of the right of the Bishop to preside over the Convention, and perhaps, the best qualified to decide their right to seats.

General Cass desired to know where the vote of re-consideration would place the Convention.

Bishop Stevens said the vote on the reconsideration would place the Convention properly before them. The question was now on reconsideration.

Mr. Burgwin wanted the reasons why a reconsideration should be taken. The canons of the Church in the United States provided that the Bishop should, within a specified time, prepare a list of the clergy, to be laid before the Convention, which list was to be known as the "Bishop's list." This list was intended to be *prima facie* evidence of the residence of the clergy within the diocese, and to accompany the application of any clergyman to a seat, when disputed, could be determined by the Convention. The committee appointed by the Convention, had failed to report a correct list of delegates had performed that duty, and settled the question of membership. Rules laid down in the Convention made a distinction between the lists of the Bishop and the Secretary. He was opposed to the motion to reconsider.

General Cass moved that the whole subject be upon the table. His official relations to the parties interested had forced him to occupy that position. He objected to establishing precedents for future Conventions. He hoped the report of the committee would be adopted, and the Bishop's list be adopted.

Mr. Burgwin said the motion was not seconded.

Senator Bigham—I second the motion.

General Cass deprecated the adoption of resolutions to small town vanities in the Convention.

Bishop Stevens said that the usage for years had been to receive the Bishops list of the clergy. If the name of any clergyman was not on the list, he could not claim the right to a seat, that by carrying out the policy into which they were drifting, the result would be to put an end to the authority of the Bishop.

Rev. Mr. Swope called leave to withdraw the report of the committee.

Leave was granted, and the Bishop's list of clerical delegates be accepted and read by the Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Page reminded the Convention that while his list was *prima facie* evidence of the right of any member of the clergy to a seat in the Convention, yet the Bishop's list was evidence of the right of any member of the House to move the rejection or addition of a name. He desired to say, in a definite way, that the Secretary had performed his duty in accordance with the facts of what had taken place in the Convention. The question was—"Are the minutes correct?"

General Cass sustained the views of Bishop Stevens. What he desired to learn was whether or his clerical delegation had been called out of the right of the rector of St. Stevens church, sewickley, while, to a seat in the Convention, he had been refused his seat. He came from the list, and decided in advance for the Convention as the right time and place to settle some importance to know whether such a course was in accordance with the established rules.

Bishop Stevens decided that after the minutes were approved, any delegate or deputy had a right to move a reconsideration of the minutes.

The vote was then ordered on the approval of the minutes, and they were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Brunot then moved to reconsider the report of the committee on clerical delegates.

Bishop Stevens inquired if the lay deputies had voted in the affirmative at the time of its adoption.

Mr. Brunot replied that he did so vote. He desired to be informed why he was not called upon at Wednesday. When the committee presented their report, and the statement of its chairman, Rev. Dr. Page, that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the house was inclined to receive it as correct, but he had examined the canons of the Church and Convention journals and had possessed the right of furnishing the list of clerical delegates to the committee on credentials.

Rev. Dr. Page moved that the report of the committee on clerical delegates be incorporated in the minutes of the convention.

Rev. Dr. Page moved the approval of the report.

Rev. Dr. Killikenny, President *pro tem.*, assumed the Convention that such action would meet with his most sincere wishes. He hoped that the people present over the session of the convention—the Bishop—would be allowed the opportunity of doing so; besides, he did not desire to assume the responsibility himself.

The Rev. Dr. Page, Rev. Dr. Preston and Rev. Mr. White, the special committee appointed for the purpose, then proceeded to vote their lay deputies, and the Rev. Dr. Killikenny, Presidents, in the vestry room, and escorted him to the chair. On the appearance of the reverend Bishop, accompanied by the committee, the whole Convention rose. Advancing to the chair, the Rev. Dr. Killikenny, the Rev. Dr. Kehney, President, *pro tem.*, who addressed him briefly in behalf of the Convention, thanking him for presiding over the first session of the sessions of the Convention. They felt that in him they possessed a reverend father whose wise counsels and sound judgment in the affairs of the Church would lead them through the business before them harmoniously, and to the best interests of the Church and the glory of God.

Bishop Stevens then took the chair, and the President *pro tem.* announced the clergy and laymen appointed to wait upon the Bishop, retired from the chancel to their seats in the Convention.

Bishop Stevens accepted the trust in a brief address, in which he took occasion to remind the Convention of the duties devolving upon it, the welfare of the churches of Western Pennsylvania depended upon the action of the body. He had confidence in him, and would cheerfully commit to bear the responsibilities of the new diocese of the Church and the glory of God. He was a new diocese. Before it was his diocese by right, now, however, it was his only by courtesy, though they were to be sustained at all of his expenses. The delegation from Georgia to Congress intend to urge the recognition of the claim of the State to the said cotton.

Rev. Mr. Swope nominated the Rev. Frederick Hill Burgwin, D. D., Professor of the Episcopal Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Mr. Peet stated that he had no objection to the name being presented for the election of a distinguished divine of Philadelphia, but for the fact that the testimony of the Church had long agreed to waive their wishes and give their support to the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Boston.

Bishop Stevens then appointed the following tellers: To receive the vote of the clergy, the Rev. Messrs. Hipson, Purdum and Smith; to receive the vote of the lay deputies, Messrs. Dodge, McKenna and Howell.

The vote of the clergy was then taken by ballot, with the following result:

For Dr. Kerfoot	9
For Dr. Huntington	10
Total	19

Bishop Stevens, in announcing the vote, declared that President Kerfoot was duly nominated for Bishop of the new diocese. It now remained for the lay deputies to approve or reject the nomination.

Mr. Brunot requested the Bishop to read the nominations for the lay deputies to the House of the United States, and to the House of Bishops, a majority of whom would have to agree to the election of the President, before the Rev. Mr. Wilson could be consecrated.

Bishop Stevens then read from the Digest of Canons, the rules in form, omitting, however, the names of Dr. Kerfoot, which he was requested to improve the reading.

Rev. Dr. Page moved that the rules be suspended, and the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the House unanimously.

Rev. Dr. Page renewed the motion, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of Bishop should be conferred, and confirmed and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without regard to the claim of man, but in reference of Almighty God, testify that John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to any impeachment of his moral or religion, or for viciousness in life, and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment why he should not be duly elected, and consecrated to that holy office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare that we do believe him to be endowed with those qualifications necessary in good learning, sure soundness in the faith, and of such virtuous and pure manner, and godly conversation, that he is apt and able to exercise the office of a Bishop, to the honor and glory of God, and the edification of His people, and shall humbly ask the Holy Spirit to descend and guide them in the choice they were about to make, so that the end might be for the glory of God. He, therefore, earnestly invited the House to accompany him in silent prayer for this result. It was somewhat remarkable that the second lesson for the day gave as an account of the Pentiost, when three thousand souls were blessed by the Holy Ghost.

An impressive scene then followed. The Bishop solemnly advanced to the chancel, and accompanied by the whole Convention, knelt in silent prayer to Almighty God, that their minds might be rightly guided in the important step which they were about to take. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Bishop resumed the chair, and the usual nominations for candidates was then in order.

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The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES.

A singular and pleasing sight may now a-days be seen on the Monongahela wharf. Steamers are, of course, always loading and unloading there. But the character of the articles which are prominent just now, is what mainly attracts attention and excites pleasure. From boats arriving are unloaded great numbers of heavy and field artillery, together with stores of the munitions of war that have accomplished their mission, and are no longer needed in the service of the country. For years past the extensive works of the city have turned out vast numbers of guns, and the river boats have borne them to their distant places of use. They constituted a conspicuous article of export from Pittsburgh, the place of their manufacture. Their return awakens different emotions from those which accompanied their departure.

But this is not all that meets the observant eye, on the wharf, to excite pleasant and hopeful anticipations. Conspicuous there, awaiting their turn for shipment, are numerous articles which have been comparatively strangers to our river commerce since the war began. Wagons, plows, all sorts of agricultural implements, of Pittsburgh manufacture, are taking the course of trade that was blocked up by the enginery and the dangers of war. The instruments of industry and the means of thrift are promptly borne to the rich and fertile regions of the Southwest and South, from whence are now being withdrawn the dread enginery of war and desolation.

It is pleasant to humanity, and not less so to true patriotism, to contemplate the change—the plows going out into the use of industry, and the swords and guns returning to be broken up, or to be committed to arsenals for safe keeping. As a result of the arbitrament and the decision that was madly demanded and that was bravely made, the hand of free labor will wield these implements of agriculture in fields that have resounded with the slave-driver's whip, and the songs of cheerful toil will echo where the ringing cheer of charging columns has so lately been heard.

We give these guns, returning from their effective work, a grateful greeting. They should have a procession of honor. The patriotic and prompt decision of Pittsburgh people, nearly five years ago, stopped the betrayal of Pittsburgh guns into the hands of the treacherous enemy. Since that day, in lawful and loyal order, Pittsburgh enterprise and skill, sharpened by patriotism, have sent many into the service of the country, and sent men to handle them. But we are more glad to see the guns and the men return—the guns to repose in silence, and the men to the pursuits of peaceful life.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

There seems to be some truth in the assertion that gradually and quietly our diplomatic corps is being changed, and that the tried and capable heroes of the late war will, in most instances, be selected to succeed the appointees of Mr. LINCOLN at foreign courts. This will not excite wonder when it is remembered that President LINCOLN, in the goodness of his great heart, appointed as our representatives abroad men chiefly (with the exception of our ministers to *St. James, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg* and a few other courts) remarkable only for their honesty and their personal relations with the appointing power. While we have been carefully represented at most foreign courts, there has been a lack of vigor at some that requires a change, and it is, perhaps, the present purpose of the Administration to send such men abroad as will impress on European courts the claims of our republican institutions as established by, and testified in, the success of the Union cause in the late rebellion.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our Minister to Great Britain, is probably one of the ablest diplomats this Government has ever had at the Court of St. James. During his presence in London, the past four years and more, by his dignified statesmanship and unswerving patriotism, he has maintained the *entente cordiale* between Her Majesty's foreign Secretary and himself in the face of many irritating and provoking causes, superinduced by the semi-official encouragement extended the Southern rebels by the British Ministry. His high moral character, clear comprehension and sound judgment have enabled him to compel an acknowledgment of the justice of the Union cause by those who were too much disposed to give their influence to our rebellious brethren. He has certainly performed the duties of his ambassadorship faithfully and well, and the country will regret to lose him in that official capacity. But Mr. ADAMS is anxious to return to his native country, and participate in the reconstruction of our lately distracted Union. He has, it is understood, desired to be relieved ever since the accession to the Presidency of Mr. JOHNSON, and even before the second inauguration of the late President LINCOLN. It is not likely, however, that the Administration will part with him until the pending difference between the governments, relative to indemnity for the ravages of the Anglo-rebel pirates, has been adjusted.

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Our Minister at the Hague, Mr. J. S. PIKE, of Maine, is remarkable for his good common sense, honesty, and a praiseworthy aptitude for the discharge of his interesting duties. He is not a brilliant man, but on the contrary rather unostentatious, and enjoys the esteem of the most eminent people of the court to which he is accredited. It has been urged against him that he does not speak French, which, though it may be a very useful accomplishment, is no objection at all; for he speaks as he has done. In these hard times all economical hints are acceptable: Wet the ribbon in alcohol and fasten one end of it to something firm; hold the other in your hand, keeping the ribbon out straight and smooth; rub it with a piece of castile soap until it looks decidedly soapy, then rub hard with a sponge, or, if much soiled, with the back of a knife, keeping the ribbon dripping wet with alcohol. When you have commenced your patience and think it must be clean, rinse thoroughly in alcohol, fold between cloths and iron with a hot iron. Don't wring the ribbon; if you do you will get creases into it that you cannot smooth out.

the Government good service during the rebellion, in keeping it posted regarding the schemes of rebels abroad and the complicity of foreign governments. He is represented as ambitious of being conspicuous in diplomatic circles, and mimics European diplomats in the magnificence of their establishments, with all the etiquette and flummery.

Mr. JUDD, our former able representative at Berlin, is succeeded by Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, who was Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointee to the same Court. His aptitude for the position is questionable, and it is stated that he is a subject of ridicule among the best society of Prussia.

The historian, Hon. LOTHROP MOTLEY, is our representative at the Austrian Court, and is more remarkable for his literary capabilities than his statesmanship. He enjoys the *entree* to Austrian and English aristocratic society.

Mr. GEORGE P. MARSH, our Minister in Italy, is a very fair representative, and personally popular with VICTOR EMANUEL.

With our minister at the court of Queen Isabella, Hon. JOHN P. HALE, the public are familiar. He is but too lately installed in his new position to furnish facts for comment as to his fitness, which some are disposed to doubt.

Mr. J. E. HARVEY, our minister to Portugal, it is admitted, has discharged his duties with great credit.

Our minister in Turkey, Mr. E. JOY MORRIS, of this State, is well known as a scholarly and high-toned gentleman, whose eminent diplomatic capacity and undemonstrativeness of manner have won for him the regard of the Sublime Porte, and all with whom he has had official or personal intercourse.

WITHOUT REGARD TO COLOR.—We noticed the call in New York for a meeting to devise means for the relief of Southern people suffering from want. The design was stated in connection with the condition—without regard to color. This is the right way in such matters. Hunger affects people, without regard to color, and we hope charity does too. All people have stomachs, most of them appetites, but, in the South, many of them have no supply of food. That some have brought the privation on themselves is not a good reason why the hand of kindness should not be extended for their relief. That some still indulge malignant passions toward us affords the better opportunity for melting their enmity, by heaping up glowing kindnesses on their heads. It is condition not character; need, not worth, not color, that charity looks upon and relieves.

HARD HITS AND BROAD HINTS.—The monstrous demand of five dollars a day for board in Washington, at the hotels and principal houses, has suggested the idea of members of Congress to board in Baltimore —only forty miles away. The hours of meeting and adjourning would suit this plan, and the airing of this trip daily would be decidedly healthful. There would be also a happy escape from the nocturnal boring of lobby members. We hope the project will be carried out without fear of bologna lunch remembrances that may be trumped up in opposition to it.

But a still harder hit and hint are given in the proposition to remove the Congress bodily to the clean and salubrious city of Philadelphia, on account of the sanitary condition of the capital and the apprehension of an early spring visit of the cholera. The idea is that the city must clean up, or the Congress will clear out.

It is not likely that the last-named measure will be effected. The former may, to a considerable extent, and with personal advantages. The unreasonable exactions on transient visitors and members of Congress require a check. Covetousness, as well as vaulting ambition, may o'erleap itself. It is affirmed that a suite of rooms was lately seeking occupants in Washington at two hundred dollars a month, for which, a few weeks ago, six hundred was the modest price. This is a wide margin for fancy prices.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.—If negroes are such liars as not to be believed on their oath, they owe it to their training under slavery. But their old masters used to boast of their love, fidelity and religiousness. The probability is that the black code on this point was adopted through fear of the negroes telling too much truth, if allowed to testify at all, and that that fear is not allayed by their emancipation. Besides, their admission into courts as witnesses, will be accompanied by the right to appear there as parties, and so a bandage will be put upon the eyes of justice disqualifying her for her accustomed discrimination of colors, and court calendars will be disfigured by such unheard-of case titles as CÆSAR or CUFFEE JOHNSON *vs.* Hon. so and so.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—It appears, at present, quite probable that the Russian enterprise for connecting the continents by the electric wires will be completed before this Government has even had at the Court of St. James. During his presence in London, the past four years and more, by his dignified statesmanship and unswerving patriotism, he has maintained the *entente cordiale* between Her Majesty's foreign Secretary and himself in the face of many irritating and provoking causes, superinduced by the semi-official encouragement extended the Southern rebels by the British Ministry. His high moral character, clear comprehension and sound judgment have enabled him to compel an acknowledgment of the justice of the Union cause by those who were too much disposed to give their influence to our rebellious brethren. He has certainly performed the duties of his ambassadorship faithfully and well, and the country will regret to lose him in that official capacity. But Mr. ADAMS is anxious to return to his native country, and participate in the reconstruction of our lately distracted Union. He has, it is understood, desired to be relieved ever since the accession to the Presidency of Mr. JOHNSON, and even before the second inauguration of the late President LINCOLN. It is not likely, however, that the Administration will part with him until the pending difference between the governments, relative to indemnity for the ravages of the Anglo-rebel pirates, has been adjusted.

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JACOB THOMPSON.—This person, formerly Interior Secretary under Mr. BUCHANAN, and at a later period better known as Gen. THOMPSON, while Exterior Secretary under Mr. DAVIS, is reported to have left Canada and, more recently, Paris, to visit the Holy Land. We can only wish him much improvement in his politics and fame by the pilgrimage. He might appropriately spend some time in researches for the tomb of Judas Iscariot, while sojourning in that quarter.

A TURN ROUND THE HENCOOP.—Sailors have a phrase of ridicule for the green hand when they see him flurried and alarmed by the running out of a line which he does not know how or where to make fast: they tell him to "give it a turn round the hen-coop"—the frailest fastening on the deck, and when the hen-coop gives way with a crash, they reward his compliance with roars of laughter.

Some of the late political expedients of a party in distress for a fastening have very much the same look, and the results encounter the same greeting.

A WISE AND JUST ORDER.—The course of Major General THOMAS, in the case of the mean and lawless persons who burned the freedmen's school-house in Tullahoma, Tennessee, will meet the approval of every right-minded person North and South. He ordered them to re-build it. On their refusal, they were arrested, and will, no doubt, be required to repair the damage that they wantonly did. If a similar decision and promptitude were exercised in a few more cases of disorder and violence, toward either black or white persons, in the South, society would be speedily put into a better condition, and such unlawful acts would become few in number. After such times as they have had during the rebellion, a dispensation of justice, rather more severe and summary than common, is indispensably necessary, in order to settle society into a safe condition. We therefore not only approve, but applaud such administrative measures as this of General THOMAS. It is one of the benefits of military government, when entrusted to proper hands, that it can deal with such cases as they require.

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The season for buckwheat cakes has arrived. A writer in the *American Agriculturist* recommends the following method for making cakes: "The finest, tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unboiled wheat or Graham flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with,) when put in cold batter, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as few minutes as will be necessary to get the cakes out of the pans and greased will flatten and spoil them. Hence the culminated point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the light of your forefathers, and staggering in walking. For all the above emptyings this great remedy

IS A CERTAIN CURE.

Suffer no longer. Suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this quickening disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine article is sold by

H. MCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
83 Market street, Corner of Fourth.

PURE NORTH CAROLINA TAR
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar.
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
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SODA ASH AND POTASH,
Soda Ash and Potash.
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
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No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
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Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
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Sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city. no16:2t

VINEGAR.
The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET is now prepared promptly to fill orders. A. BALLOU.
Office, 179 Second street,
se20:3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR Sale by JAMES BOWN,
D4 186 Wood street.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

The Scenes of One Day's Proceedings.

The Eloquence of Loyalty—The Slang of Treason.

In the Convention of the State of Georgia, on the 7th instant, the proceedings were of a marked character. The pending question was on an address to the President, the business of the Convention being nearly terminated. In the Convention was one A. H. Kenan, formerly a member of Congress, and though pardoned, as great a rebel as ever. His business throughout had been to speak and act disloyally. On this occasion he declared that "he would have regarded it as the highest gratification of his life if the Southern Confederacy had succeeded. He said he made this declaration, and was always willing to make it in the face of God and man. When he asked President Johnson for the pardon which he carried in his pocket, he did not make whining and hypocritical professions of Unionism, but told him, President he was a rebel, had not changed his principles, and had merely submitted to the result of the war."

These disloyal utterances brought out Kenan's old opponent, Joshua Hill, who, as soon as Kenan had ceased, rose to reply. He is described as a large man, fixed firmly upon his legs, with immense head and muscular neck; a long, rough, red face, and high forehead; close-cropped hair and whiskers, sprinkled with gray, low down on his face; a deeply furrowed brow—here he stood, his whole frame heaving with indignation. It was the noble mastiff, whose patience finally exhausted by the snarling curs around him, had turned to rend them.

After some preliminary remarks he said: "I am not responsible for the wide range this debate has taken. I would have limited it strictly to the immediate object I had in view; but it has suited the gentleman from Baldwin, (Mr. Kenan), to bring in topics foreign and exciting, and not germain to the question before us. When he presents an issue, that I feel myself upon me, I cannot decline my own defense. He has eulogized the gallant deeds of Southern heroes, and rejoiced at his own declining hopes of the late Confederacy. It is far from my feeling or purpose to depreciate the hard earned laurels of the brave, no matter in what cause obtained. While I can not boast, as others may, of deeds of arms on sanguinated fields, I can afford to do justice to the valor and daring of those who have fortunes led them to battle. I never professed, because I had no inclination to the ill-started people, without regard to color, and we hope charity does too. All people have stomachs, most of them appetites, but, in the South, many of them have no supply of food. That some have brought the privation on themselves is not a good reason why the hand of kindness should not be extended for their relief. That some still indulge malignant passions toward us affords the better opportunity for melting their enmity, by heaping up glowing kindnesses on their heads. It is condition not character; need, not worth, not color, that charity looks upon and relieves.

HARD HITS AND BROAD HINTS.—The monstrous demand of five dollars a day for board in Washington, at the hotels and principal houses, has suggested the idea of members of Congress to board in Baltimore —only forty miles away. The hours of meeting and adjourning would suit this plan, and the airing of this trip daily would be decidedly healthful. There would be also a happy escape from the nocturnal boring of lobby members. We hope the project will be carried out without fear of bologna lunch remembrances that may be trumped up in opposition to it.

But a still harder hit and hint are given in the proposition to remove the Congress bodily to the clean and salubrious city of Philadelphia, on account of the sanitary condition of the capital and the apprehension of an early spring visit of the cholera. The idea is that the city must clean up, or the Congress will clear out.

It is not likely that the last-named measure will be effected. The former may, to a considerable extent, and with personal advantages. The unreasonable exactions on transient visitors and members of Congress require a check. Covetousness, as well as vaulting ambition, may o'erleap itself. It is affirmed that a suite of rooms was lately seeking occupants in Washington at two hundred dollars a month, for which, a few weeks ago, six hundred was the modest price. This is a wide margin for fancy prices.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.—If negroes are such liars as not to be believed on their oath, they owe it to their training under slavery. But their old masters used to boast of their love, fidelity and religiousness. The probability is that the black code on this point was adopted through fear of the negroes telling too much truth, if allowed to testify at all, and that that fear is not allayed by their emancipation. Besides, their admission into courts as witnesses, will be accompanied by the right to appear there as parties, and so a bandage will be put upon the eyes of justice disqualifying her for her accustomed discrimination of colors, and court calendars will be disfigured by such unheard-of case titles as CÆSAR or CUFFEE JOHNSON *vs.* Hon. so and so.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—It appears, at present, quite probable that the Russian enterprise for connecting the continents by the electric wires will be completed before this Government has even had at the Court of St. James. During his presence in London, the past four years and more, by his dignified statesmanship and unswerving patriotism, he has maintained the *entente cordiale* between Her Majesty's foreign Secretary and himself in the face of many irritating and provoking causes, superinduced by the semi-official encouragement extended the Southern rebels by the British Ministry. His high moral character, clear comprehension and sound judgment have enabled him to compel an acknowledgment of the justice of the Union cause by those who were too much disposed to give their influence to our rebellious brethren. He has certainly performed the duties of his ambassadorship faithfully and well, and the country will regret to lose him in that official capacity. But Mr. ADAMS is anxious to return to his native country, and participate in the reconstruction of our lately distracted Union. He has, it is understood, desired to be relieved ever since the accession to the Presidency of Mr. JOHNSON, and even before the second inauguration of the late President LINCOLN. It is not likely, however, that the Administration will part with him until the pending difference between the governments, relative to indemnity for the ravages of the Anglo-rebel pirates, has been adjusted.

Our present envoy to Paris, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, succeeded the cautious, straightforward and unostentatious WILLIAM L. DAYTON, than whom we have not had in late years a more truthful representative American citizen. There are various opinions as to Mr. BIGELOW's peculiar fitness for the elevated and responsible position he holds. While none question his honesty and a certain degree of capacity, it is generally admitted that he is lacking in many essential qualifications of a foreign minister. He is not a politician, but follows the dictates of reason rather than the impulses of feeling; is a kind-hearted and pains-taking man, and is assiduous in his duties. He lacks stability, and in his expression of opinion on political affairs is considered inconsistent. He has manifested a fondness for compliments in the French and English papers, which has rather injured him in public estimation, and it is alleged he toadies to American merchant princes and capitalists, when he ought to claim their homage. These latter qualifications were not characteristic of Mr. DAYTON, who, whenever he expressed an opinion to the French Emperor, was listened to with as much attention as if it were the entire American people who spoke.

Of all our representatives abroad, our Minister in Russia, CASSIUS M. CLAY, is perhaps the most characteristic of the times and the country he represents. He is the first minister at that Court who has successfully exposed the misrepresentations of his predecessors, that the slave States were exalted over the free. He labored diligently to prove the supremacy of free over slave institutions, at a time when American affairs looked gloomiest, and the wisdom and truth of his arguments were substantiated by the success of the Union arms. He is rather brusque in his manner, but frank and candid, and altogether one of the most popular representatives we have ever had at the imperial court of Russia.

Our Minister at the Hague, Mr. J. S. PIKE, of Maine, is remarkable for his good common sense, honesty, and a praiseworthy aptitude for the discharge of his interesting duties. He is not a brilliant man, but on the contrary rather unostentatious, and enjoys the esteem of the most eminent people of the court to which he is accredited. It has been urged against him that he does not speak French, which, though it may be a very useful accomplishment, is no objection at all; for he speaks as he has done. In these hard times all economical hints are acceptable: Wet the ribbon in alcohol and fasten one end of it to something firm; hold the other in your hand, keeping the ribbon out straight and smooth; rub it with a piece of castile soap until it looks decidedly soapy, then rub hard with a sponge, or, if much soiled, with the back of a knife, keeping the ribbon dripping wet with alcohol. When you have commenced your patience and think it must be clean, rinse thoroughly in alcohol, fold between cloths and iron with a hot iron. Don't wring the ribbon; if you do you will get creases into it that you cannot smooth out.

A TURN ROUND THE HENCOOP.—Sailors have a phrase of ridicule for the green hand when they see him flurried and alarmed by the running out of a line which he does not know how or where to make fast: they tell him to "give it a turn round the hen-coop"—the frailest fastening on the deck, and when the hen-coop gives way with a crash, they reward his compliance with roars of laughter.

Some of the late political expedients of a party in distress for a fastening have very much the same look, and the results encounter the same greeting.

A WISE AND JUST ORDER.—The course of Major General THOMAS, in the case of the mean and lawless persons who burned the freedmen's school-house in Tullahoma, Tennessee, will meet the approval of every right-minded person North and South. He ordered them to re-build it. On their refusal, they were arrested, and will, no doubt, be required to repair the damage that they wantonly did. If a similar decision and promptitude were exercised in a few more cases of disorder and violence, toward either black or white persons, in the South, society would be speedily put into a better condition, and such unlawful acts would become few in number. After such times as they have had during the rebellion, a dispensation of justice, rather more severe and summary than common, is indispensably necessary, in order to settle society into a safe condition. We therefore not only approve, but applaud such administrative measures as this of General THOMAS. It is one of the benefits of military government, when entrusted to proper hands, that it can deal with such cases as they require.

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The season for buckwheat cakes has arrived. A writer in the *American Agriculturist* recommends the following method for making cakes: "The finest, tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unboiled wheat or Graham flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with,) when put in cold batter, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as few minutes as will be necessary to get the cakes out of the pans and greased will flatten and spoil them. Hence the culminated point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the light of your forefathers, and staggering in walking. For all the above emptyings this great remedy

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The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET is now prepared promptly to fill orders. A. BALLOU.
Office, 179 Second street,
se20:3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

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THE LATE PRESTON RIOT.

Interesting Particulars Previous to Committing Suicide—The Cause of Offic—The Probable Cause—His Last Appearance.

The New York *Times* in an article on the melancholy death of this distinguished man, says:

"Mr. King was unable to stand the pressure of his official position. Every allegation of misconduct in subordinates disturbed him. The great number of meritorious and wounded officers and soldiers asking for situations, excited his sympathies. The reported cases of cruelty alarmed him to such a degree that two weeks ago his nerves gave way. It was suggested that he should go to Ogdensburgh for a week or fortnight in the hope that repose and home associations would tranquilize his mind. He did go, but finding no rest there, returned to the Astor House on Saturday. It was immediately evident that no favorable change had occurred. He said to the friends around him that he had broken down; was incapable of making any effort; that he had no judgment or memory, and no power to resist what he knew to be imaginary evils. In the meantime, his mental and physical health was undimpaired, on Sunday, in the morning, he acquiesced in a suggestion of attending church, but did not go. He requested that Mr. Weed should be sent for early in the morning, and passed most of the day in conversation with him and two or three other friends of his youth, one of the latter having been twenty-five years ago, and expressed a desire that I go to an asylum. Not all he said proved that his mind was unhinged and unbalanced, or disturbed. His nervous system, and that only, was affected. But it was quite clear that nothing must soon have relief. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday he frequently spoke of resigning; and it was arranged that, after an examination by Dr. Brown of the Bloomingdale Asylum, on Monday, he would either resign then, or wait for a few days the effect of medical treatment. He had been disinclined to consult a physician, until informed that Dr. Brown was at the head of an asylum. He remarked to Mr. Weed on Sunday that death, if it could be reached without crime, would be a relief.

"He had lost all traces of tranquility when his mind could be drawn away from the evils it created, to the fact that in all respects his circumstances and condition were superior to those of many of those he had no cares, no sorrows, no causes of anxiety, and that he did not, compared with hundreds of thousands, was enviable. Death was resented, and for half an hour cheerfulness returned to him. Finally, when Mr. Weed left him on Sunday evening, he seemed quite content to await the interview with Dr. Brown, which was to be on Monday, but the patient had departed to return no more.

"The *Herald*'s account says: On Sunday last Mr. King, though not as unusually excited, was excited, and his language and actions were more revolting. During a conversation which lasted about Mr. Weed, who visited him frequently, Mr. King proposed, apparently in lucid moments, that they should go into room No. 11, where they were sitting, to the roof of the Astor House and take a sail through the air. His wish was not gratified, and he was finally quieted, and subsequently retired to rest, still, however, under rigid surveillance. It was decided that one of his relatives should sleep in the apartment he occupied, for the express purpose of taking care of the insane man. Mr. Bridges accordingly accompanied him.

While Mr. Bridges was still asleep on Monday morning, the latter arose, and, Mr. Bridges detected himself and left the house, subsequently returning and re-entering the room. At about half-past seven o'clock he donned a heavy drab over-coat, his usual hat, and, quietly quitted the apartment, without attracting the notice of any of its inmates. Instead of passing directly to the Broadway entrance to the Astor House he made his exit at the Vesey street door, and proceeded leisurely up Vesey street to the stairs for some minutes, as though hesitating as to the course to pursue. The servant who was on duty at the door noticed these peculiar movements, but thought that Mr. King was merely endeavoring to recollect whether he had any particular errand on a matter concerning which he was very particular. From the moment of his disappearance at the Astor House until his appearance on Monday morning nothing has been seen of the Collector in that vicinity. Whether he took a carriage, or walked, or proceeded by railroad to the place he visited or rode in a car to the Hoboken ferry-house, is still enveloped in the deepest mystery, one gentleman, however, stating that he saw him emerge from a Hudson River Railroad car, and walk in the direction of the residence of Mr. King's room its occupant had departed, nor could the inquirer glean any information respecting the lost man.

Mr. R. G. Campbell, ferry master, who was on duty in the Christopher street ferry house on Monday morning, says that he saw Mr. King before 7 o'clock a man, whom he describes as a tall, thick set, with a smooth face and gray hair, genteelly dressed in a suit of dark or very dark blue clothes, and who he judges would weigh from one hundred and seventy to two hundred and seventy-five pounds, jumped from a Hudson River Railroad horse car and walked rapidly up Christopher street. From his fate, asked a few commonplace questions and then went on board the ferry-boat Patterson, which was about starting at the time. He did not further that two small children who were on board the boat saw the same man, when about to leave the boat on the Jersey side, walk towards the stern of the boat, take off his hat and coat, throw them on the deck and then spring his nostrils with the fingers, jump from the stern of the boat and sink immediately. The boat was at the time some distance from the shore, and was quickly turned about and brought as close as possible; but no traces of the man could be found. The hat was taken by one of the children, who carried it home to the ferry company, and by him shown to Mr. King's friends, who recognized it at once.

A Mrs. Ferguson, a resident on board the Patterson, first observed the peculiarly strange manners of a elderly built gentleman who stood by the bow of the boat. As the vessel was in the middle of the stream the passengers, who had been landed, were all on board, Hermanus Ely, Esq., leaving the same individual alone. Two children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively twelve and eight years, ingress to and egress from the cabin, and kept their eyes fixed upon the man whose singular appearance had from the first attracted their attention. Suddenly the well known man was seen to jump over the chain, cast one look back at the boat, and apparently without a struggle, sank beneath the surface of the rushing waters beneath. The little girl ran screaming into the ladies' cabin. The boat was stopped, but the search proved in vain, and after some time had been spent in fruitless endeavor, the boat's head was again turned to the ferry slip. But all search proved in vain, and after some time had been spent in fruitless endeavor, the boat's head was again turned to the ferry slip. But all search proved in vain, and after some time had been spent in fruitless endeavor, the boat's head was again turned to the ferry slip.

—Some time ago Mrs. Gen. Grant lost about $500 from her pocket, or had it picked out of that amount. Within a few days she has received an anonymous letter enclosing $100, which the writer states was wrongfully obtained of her. Her conscience was compromised on the retention of $400, it seems.

General Cameron on the President.

General Simon Cameron, at a reception of returned colored soldiers, at Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday, gave the following latest version of the President's plan of reconstruction:

I cannot close without saying that there is at the head of the National Government a great man, who is able and determined to deal justly with all. I know that with his approval, no State that was in rebellion will be allowed to return to the benefits of the Union without having first, in a constitutional manner which will prevent slavery in this land for all time to come, and will make all men equal before the law; which will give the right of suffrage to color on the witness stand and in the jury box; and which will protect the homes and the domestic relations of all men and all women. He will insist, too, on the repudiation of all debts contracted for the support of the war of the rebellion.

Petroleum Gas.

The following from the St. Louis *Democrat*, refers to a subject which has been in the "mind's eye" of a great many people:

A visit to the basement apartments of No. 109 North Fifth street, will reveal a very effective process for manufacturing gas from crude coal oil. We understand the method is not an experiment, but a practical fact, and that the agent of the company who holds this discovery or improvement, is here for the purpose of disposing of the right. The city has already been at a misfortune of the works of the Gas Company of this city, with pipes, condensers, retorts, furnace, gasometers and all—all except the appliances necessary to desulphurate the coal, having lost millions of human beings by the business in forming the petroleum. If is claimed that two hundred feet of gas is easily made from one barrel of oil, and that it is much superior to that obtained in the old way. The economy of the improvement certainly presents itself to the mind at once. The utility is saving of a half, at least, on our present bills for light is promised.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—There is a fair prospect of a Kilkenny-cat imbroglio again among the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad, on the occasion of the annual election, which takes place on the 15th of December. As no stock can be voted on which has not been held by the party voting, at least thirty days previous to the election, there is considerable activity in the stock at the Brokers' Board. It is quite evident that the faction secking to oust Dean Richmond and link the fortunes of the Tiddson River and Harlem Roads as a feed and main chain, upon the prosperous progress of the Central Road. Vanderbilt owns the entire Harlem Road and most of the Hudson River Road, besides holding the insignificant amount of $800,000 of shares in the Central. The public, certainly, have no reason to wish him success in his attempt to own the whole State of New York.

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The Daily Commercial

AUTUMN LEAVES.

From the cool trees in the meadow
By the hill,
And the mighty oak and chestnut,
Perches and sings still.
Come the fading leaves of autumn,
Through the valley's sleeping forest,
Thy the winds no longer raise,
They are drooping, fading, dying,
Yet the land and o'er the wave,
From the green boughs where the summer
Trosses hung,
And the young vines, where the robin
Perched and sung.
Floating down into the grave.

And wherever I see them dosing
From the long and pendant branches
All around;
When I see them lonely and scattered
On the ground,
Better than a sermon unto me,
And my heart unconscious grieves;
And I sad and mournful muse
Is the song that memory weaves,
For the heart that mutely utters
Your own.
And the voice that answered sweetly
Now are lost to the leaves.

WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1865-'6.

For the benefit of the followers of *la mode*, whose rule it is to keep themselves fully posted on the many changes constantly occurring in dress, we append the "winter fashions for 1865-'6" from the November number of *Paris Le Jullet*:

It is now time to begin to speak definitely about winter fashions, the coming fabrics, and before the materials most in vogue; point de soie and velours are certainly to rule. They are no longer the stout patterns of last winter, but are now embroidered in black and white, imitating lace, forming a sort of waved ground crossed by flats, wreaths or bouquets of flowers of all kinds. This pattern may be seen on blue, light brown or violet, as also upon black; but in all it embroidery is white. These dresses need no trimming.

Although many ladies have adopted the fashion of plain skirts, it must not be supposed that flounced skirts are not still worn. Indeed, we have only to call our readers' attention to the variety of very elegant passementerie to convince them that this is by no means the case. The novelty of the moment consists in placing, above the hem, a wide band of passementerie, forming above a pattern of each breadth. We have seen this in black and gold, upon a violet satin, and black and velvet upon blue moire. We must still record that gold and silver are greatly in favor. Other passementerie trimmings are made in a series of rings, or palm leaves intertwined, and laid on in different ornaments upon each breadth. As to the plain skirts, they are generally scalloped round the bottom and edged with black velvet, which is finished by a thread of gold or silver. Lacey and knicker-locker are also worn on evening dress, and these heavy materials are made with a vest and waistcoat, or chemise made of embroidered cashmere. The latter should be made to open in front, only with hooks and eyelets, and perhaps of embroidered percale or plaited muslin.

We have been asked whether there is anything fresh in the form of sleeves. It seems there is no change whatever; still the sleeve a coude—a small coat sleeve—and certainly for the cold weather they are very suitable. However, the small fancy vestes of different shapes are likely to be much in favor. These will then be quite of opportunity for making use of the very elegant lingerie which is now seen.

We must not omit to mention that Cluny lace is much used for evening dress. The fashion of wearing a band outside tight fitting casaques continues to be adopted; but they should never be worn unless of full loose of coarse lace, muslin or plush. Several costumes suitable for this are made of Scotch tartan, with jet, pearl or steel ornaments and buckles.

A dress of blue taffetas, with silver threads and large white spots, is trimmed with bands. The skirt is placed a band of black taffetas, edged on each side with a narrow blue and silver cord. This band is carried up the back of the dress in two rows to the ceinture, which is made of the same material as the dress. On the shoulders and the bottom of the sleeves are also seen passementerie and taffetas.

A bright green moire robe. The skirt plain; the body made with a pelerine, cut in tabs, trimmed round with a white silk fringe with a head ing of polished white galons. The front of the body is fastened by pearl buttons set in gold.

A gray jonkard dress with double skirt, the under one having round it three wide insertions of guipure, put on in festoons, or rather waved. Small corselet of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with narrower insertion. Above this is placed the point behind, from which hang ends, also trimmed to match, with white lace, muslin, or muslin and lace underbody is worn.

A robe of green point de soie, the trimmings composed of a mixture of green and black fringe, with a heading of beaded passementerie. Five rows of this are placed in festoons, crossing one another around the bottom of the skirt, and a low up each seam. The body, which is a vest, is close open, with revers in front, and with a long basque behind, is trimmed to match, and over it is worn a cuirasse with a large buckle.

A robe of cerise taffetas, the skirt cut on the bias, and without any plait at the waist, with a trimming of white silk Chantilly. A wreath of ephiuline rose around the skirt, a short one to take up. This trimming is a novelty, and may be had in different flowers—lilies, lilacs, roses of all colors, &c., and has a very rich appearance. The corsage of this dress is made low, with a wreath to match round the top, lessening in width at the shoulders and in the front. Cemiare fastened at the side with an agrafe rose, with foliage hanging down over the left side of the skirt.

An evening dress of pink moire. The body, low and cut square, is trimmed with three rows of silver point de Venise. The sleeves are formed of bouillons of pink tulle, fringed with silver. The skirt long, and with no trimming, but bisses of pink moire, fringed with silver, alternately with insertions of silver point de Venise round the bottom.

An evening toilette of pink tulle, spotted with white and gold chenille. The bottom of the skirt is bouillonne, headed by a wreath of autumn leaves, veined with silver. The body is bouillonne in front, and a wreath like that on the skirt, but of smaller dimensions, forms three points. The sleeves are short, and have branches of foliage hanging from the shoulders.

A white muslin dress, suitable for a young lady, having the front of the skirt made en tablier, with rows of straw-colored ribbon and Valenciennes lace. The bottom is trimmed round with a plisse of muslin, upon which is placed a straw-colored ribbon; then a wide bouillonne, with a heading of Valenciennes, and the tablier is trimmed all round with the same edging. A low tattered body, with a small band round the top, upon which are placed three rows of very narrow straw ribbon, edged on each side with Valenciennes. Short sleeves, formed of a single bouillonne, with a band similar to that finishing off the top of the body. Ceinture fastened in front by a rosette.

A robe de chambre a la Muscovite. It is cut on the bias in one single piece. The material employed is cashmere, blue, violet, a mixture of gold and black, &c., and is trimmed round with black and white terry velvet, imitating Astrakan. These bands of velvet form revers, collets, and are pinned round the armholes, cut in festoons. Buttons of stars of pearl and cable passementerie, form the fastenings of this comfortable and distingue robe de chambre. It is lined through with taffetas of a shade suiting the cashmere.

The elegant Empress has triumphed over the chapeau Fanchon, and, although by no means so graceful as the latter, may be said to reign at the present moment. The principal trimmings are feathers and lace, but gold is still worn; thus a very pretty and simple bonnet was made of tulle bouillonne, trimmed with a scarf of the same, spotted with gold, fastened at the side in two small bows, in the center of which was placed a small bird, the long ends of the scarf left floating. The inside of this bonnet was trimmed with black velvet and gold.

Another at the same house was of blue crape trimmed with patties of blue velvet forming stars, and covered with white lace. On the crown was a small bird of golden hue. And a third of black velvet, spotted with gold and trimmed with gold butterflies.

Another very elegant bonnet was made of green tulle, with an empire curtain, trimmed with medallions of guipure. At the side is a rosette of white feathers, surrounding with a quilling of velvet edged with gold, and a bandeau of green velvet and bouquet of jasmine.

A black velvet bonnet had a small curtain embroidered in a gold grecque. At the side coquilles of black lace and a bouquet of peacock's feathers. The inside trimmed with a bandeau of velvet embroidered like the curtain, and small bouquet to match that on the outside.

A black satin bonnet was almost entirely covered with a scarf of tulle bouillonne worked with chenille, fastened to the bonnet by small trochees of cameos and chains of jet, with a bouquet of velvet nasturtiums at the side. The same trimming is reproduced inside the bonnet.

A bonnet of royal blue velvet had the front covered with a number of small blue folds, the crown quite plain and straight curtain, surmounted with a wreath of velvet leaves and medallions of jet. In the inside, leaves and medallions on a bandeau of velvet.

A violet velvet bonnet, the crown quite plain, and trimmed with white bouillonne velvet. Round the front and curtain, which was also quite plain, a wreath of chinchilla-colored feathers, with strings of the same edged with lace. The inside was trimmed with three cameos of jet and silver, on a bandeau of violet velvet.

A demi-Empress bonnet of blue satin, worked in silver; the crown bouillonne, with very narrow curtain in two plaits. On the crown a bouquet of white feathers, tipped with silver, and fastened under a large silver brooch. Strings of rep fastened by a silver brooch and bandeau of blue velvet, with the same ornaments.

We finish the description of bonnets, with one of the Marie Stuart style, made of royal velvet and Brussels tulle, both rose color. The edge was trimmed with a silver cord, and the strings of pink taffetas, striped with silver. A dauphine curtain, over which was thrown a point of white blonde. At the side a bouquet of marabouts, tipped with silver, bandeau of velvet and silver.

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nov2-1m PITTSBURGH.

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The public are hereby informed that HUNTER RILEY has been admitted a member in our firm, the name of which continues the same as heretofore.

The business, with increased facilities, will be continued at our new Saw Mill, corner of Corry street and Allegheny river, Allegheny City.

RICHEY & FINKBINE.

DAVID RICHEY,
AMOS FINKBINE,
HUNTER RILEY.

no4-1m

LAMPS—LAMPS.

We invite special attention to our superb stock of

Chandeliers, Hall and Bracket Lamps,

As well as to the assortment of portable lamps for burning carbon oil. Our stock is unsurpassed, and those in want will at least an examination. Shades, Globes and Lamp Trimmings will be found in endless profusion.

W. N. OGDEN & CO.,

61 Market street.

oct27

LUMBER.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at the Custom House for the sale of the FRAME BUILDINGS owned by the United States government on the Western Pennsylvania Hospital grounds. Buildings to be removed at purchasers expense.

C. W. BATCHELOR
P. PHILLIPS,
Committee of Sanitary Commission.

nov11-6t

7 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.

75 CASKS SODA ASH.

25 CASKS SAL SODA.

At New York rates, freight added.

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
66 Wood street.

oct25 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Benefit of the great comedian,

YANKEE LOCKE,

Who will appear in three characters, Sam Patch, Peddler B. Peabody and Yankee Locke.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be presented the laughable drama, entitled

SAM PATCH.

Sam Patch.....Yankee Locke.

To be followed by

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

To conclude with

A WIFE FOR A DAY.

MASONIC HALL.

HERMANN!

PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

November 20, 21 and 22.

In his celebrated performances of

Eastern Necromantic Delusions,

Exhibiting feats never before performed in Pittsburgh, and of the most extraordinary character.

Tickets, 75 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra, Can be secured at CHAS. C. MELLOR'S MUSIC STORE, commencing Friday, November 17th.

WEDNESDAY, November 22d, Grand Gala Matinee.

nov13-3t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN S. CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND FACTOR IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

98 Water and 132 First streets,

PITTSBURGH.

51 Broad street, New York.

oct28

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street Pittsburgh, Pa. apl3-ly

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

COTTON, WOOL, RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-lmeod

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,

No. 220 Liberty street, opposite Wood,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Produces.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors. ☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. 9d

GORDON COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, No. 28 WOOD STREET,
1y15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample storage for crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sept7-3

P. M. KERR.....J. A. MEARY.

KERR & EMERY

297 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,

General Commission Merchants, dealers in Country Produce. Also, purchasing agents. Correspondence promptly answered and consignments solicited.

nov6-2m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se29 **22 North Front street, Philadelphia.**

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 223 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block) PITTSBURGH. Storage and Warehouse Commodious. Penn and Wayne street. oct4-3m

C. HUTTON.....J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures

Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO

J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.

ap8-au28-6m

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:

BOUCHERY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DOWAS & CO., New York.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., West Virginia.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

oct3-3m

MADISON STRATTON.....THOS. G. POINTERS,
MARTON J. CHASE.....B. P. ROY.

STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco. Nos. 7 and 9 Levee, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Lyon, Shreve & Co., James Dalzell & Sons, Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co.,
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Painter & Sons,
Shoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,
Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oct3-3m

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA

Express and Exchange Company,

SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

OFFICES:

84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.

Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New York.

607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

STEAMERS SAIL

On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.

MAILS close 48 hrs. in advance of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight. These, with frank attached, may be procured at any of our offices.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Coupon bought or collected.

Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangeable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.

Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the *safest* way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.

California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

oct28

100,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS.

100,000 CUBA SIXES.

In store and for sale by

ROBERT P. WHEDDELL,
corner Smithfield and Water streets.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY

On the Youghiogheny river, and Connellsville railroad, only twenty miles from Pittsburgh, containing 1000 acres will be sold together, or divided. One colliery in operation on the railroad. Land one-quarter of a mile from the river. This is one of the most valuable ever offered for sale in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Inquire of

C. HASHBURN, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 154 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 56 Water street, Pittsburgh.

P. A. MAGRIRA, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE ROSELLE

Farewell benefit of the eminent artist,

Mr. BARTON HILL.

Who will appear in two celebrated characters, Brother Sam and Robert Macaire, Miss Annie Roselle as A. A. FRIDAY EVENING, November 17th, the entertainment will commence with the celebrated new three act comedy now playing at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and Haymarkes Theatre, London, entitled

BROTHER SAM.

Brother Sam.....Mr. Barton Hill.
Dame.....Miss Sylvester and Lizzie Lizzie.

To conclude with the great comic drama, in one act, entitled

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Saturday afternoon, "Streets of New York."

MASONIC HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing TUESDAY, Nov. 14th,

The famous

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S

MINSTRELS.

Headed by the two Greatest Comedians of the Country, the Pioneers of Minstrelsy. This magnificent organization, the only one of the first class artists, will for a few nights only offer new topics more of the minstrelsy not yet practiced by the literary monopolists of low grounds.

Doors open at 7; performance at 8. Admission 50 cts. Children under twelve, 25 cts. nov13-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's or every Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city. Also every part of Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have a exclusive use of the same. 1y28-1y

PETROLEUM.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, by dint of close study and application, in grinding a Hydrometer in metal by feeling Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those considering using that instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER Known, constantly on hand or made to order. nh9-0

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	$1 00

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSON, | L. S. RIGDON,
THANS. SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING.
H. W. RITCHIE,

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY,

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws, for the purpose of developing and leasing their lands on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	$1 00

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSON, | L. S. RIGDON,
THANS. SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING.
H. W. RITCHIE, jan15-tf

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.

Pure White Burning Oil,

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

aug8 47 WOOD STREET.

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers of

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,

oct6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 97 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

se7

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL.

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.

au2

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines as much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. Shop on Water street, Pittsburgh between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. 1y6-6m

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The oldest and largest establishment in the West. **Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.**

PITTSBURGH.

Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography, and what our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithography the preference. K. KEES & BRO.

au17

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, dipsheets, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, notes, drafts, bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se23-1m

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER,

On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.

no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS,

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.

no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,

NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glasseworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
de26

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,

for sale by GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.

nov28

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cunningham & Co. was dissolved on the 31st day of October, 1865. George Dimsen disposing of his interest to Dominick O. Cunningham, to date from the 1st day of August, 1865. The business will be settled at No. 109 Water street and 128 First street by

W. CUNNINGHAM,
R. CUNNINGHAM. D. DIMSEN,
O. DUNCAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of Cunningham & Dimsen, for the purpose of manufacturing Window Glass and Glassware, and as heretofore, 109 Water street and 128 First street.

W. CUNNINGHAM,
R. CUNNINGHAM,
D. DIMSEN,
O. DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1865. no31-6d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Partnership between George W. Kiefer, G. L. Straub and Wm. Hummel was dissolved on the 14th day of November, 1865, by mutual consent. Geo. W. Kiefer and Wm. Hummel, who continue the business in the name of the firm of Kiefer & Hummel, are authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of said firm.

GEO. W. KIEFER,
G. L. STRAUB.
WM. HUMMEL.

In retiring from the firm of Kiefer, Straub & Co., I cordially recommend my late partners to the patronage of our former friends and customers.

C. L. STRAUB.

G. W. KIEFER.....WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER & HUMMEL,

(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.)

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov14-1y

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN selected by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Brass and German SILVER BRASS INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARK,
No. 12 St. Clair st.

jy28

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS.

Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hindrix, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

oct2

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street above Chesnut west side.

dec31-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T SQUARES,

German silver and brass cases of

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

TRIANGLES, IRREGULAR CURVES.
Flat and triangular SCALES.

For sale by **W. S. HAVEN,**
corner Wood and Third streets.

LETTER BALANCES,

BILL HEAD BOXES,
POSTOFFICE BOXES, and
CALENDARS. For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

POCKET KNIVES,

GOLD PENS,
RUBBER PEN HOLDERS,
And PENCILS.

For sale by **W. S. HAVEN,**
corner Wood and Third streets.

oc30

SEWING MACHINES.

THE DALTON KNITTING MACHINE has been exhibited at upwards of fifty State and County Fairs the season, and at each of them has received the highest premium. They are the simplest, strongest and best.

Have removed from No. 27 to No. 24 Fifth street. Address

DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.

no9

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES are simple, reliable and perfect. They make the Lock Stitch, which is the only Stitch that is not objectionable for general purposes.

Call and examine them before purchasing, at the office of

E. P. CARPENTER,
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & RAYNERS

Celebrated Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the lowest prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se8-1y

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,

251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)

Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and

TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINA and PORCELAIN. Also the combination Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "base work."

Personal attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth, and to the better artificial substitute for **$1 to $5.** All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, is thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,

By the use of a

Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.

oct31-3m

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,

jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and RAW OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMEMBER,

SOUTH & ROSS,

63 Market street.

GIVE THEM A CALL. oc28

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. ap15. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of **Ohio Leaf and Fillers and Wrappers,**

Mason county and other grades. Cutting Leaf, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD MALLAY,
122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

mh31-1y

H. L. YOUNG,

Architect and Superintendent,

Office 126 Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c.

FINE DOUBLE BARE'D SHOT

GUNS made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL HOGG,
145 Wood street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

J. W. ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. DEANE

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'Z,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,

A full line; also,

COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se1-3m-M W F

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,

GREAT BARGAINS AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have in store, and for sale at prices

AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES

A very full and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising all that is new and desirable in

RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS

A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. se27

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

Just Received,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
ILLIADS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK KELTING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS, all colors;
WHITE EDGE, SCARLET AND BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday evening about six o'clock, a fire broke out on the roof of Hallman, Rahm & Co.'s Iron Works, corner of Harrison and Etna streets, but it was extinguished by the Niagara steamer before the building had sustained any material injury.

"THE WILDBIER'S SONG."—This is the title of a waltz brilliante, composed by Mr. J. T. Wamelink, of this city and dedicated to Miss Matrian Sellers, of East Liberty. It is a pleasing waltz, and is printed in handsome style, with illuminated frontispiece. For sale at Wamelink & Barr's Music store, St. Clair street.

TRAINS DELAYED.—The engine of the Johnstown accommodation train, on the Pennsylvania railroad, which left the city at 4.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, burst its cylinder head near Shady Side Station, delaying the other trains on the road several hours.

CATHOLIC JUBILEE.—The Jubilee proclaimed to the Catholic world by the Pope, December 8, 1864, is now being held in Titusville, and St. Peters Church is thronged morning and evening. Rev. Fathers from this city, and Rev. Mrs. Elizabeth Hilton. The purpose alleged to have been committed during the recent trial of Mrs. Catherine Fitzpatrick, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, for selling liquor on Sunday. Mrs. Hilton Wiss arrested and held to answer.

BLACK DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.—We direct the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company of Pittsburgh. The General Business Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, is now in the East, introducing the company to the notice of capitalists, and disposing of its stock. Those desiring to invest in the stock should not lose time in doing so, as it is anticipated it will be rapidly taken up abroad.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT FRECKE.—Mayor Lowry received a letter yesterday from the authorities of Hanover, containing further particulars of the early life of Frecke, the murderer. The letter states that his name is Heinrich August Frecke, and that he has been under arrest in that city several times for various crimes. The document, which is quite lengthy, has been placed in the hands of one of our citizens familiar with the German language, who will translate it, and furnish the city press with copies for publication.

CITY MORTALITY.—The Physician of the Board of Health, Dr. George L. McCook, reports the number of interments from the city for the two weeks, ending November 11th, at forty-three—twenty-one adults and twenty-two children. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, four; congestion of brain, one; typhoid fever, three; delirium tremens, one; puerperal convulsions, one; consumption, five; chronic diarrhœa, one; old age, one; heart disease, one; general debility, one; old age, two; aneurism of aorta, one; peritonitis, one; congestion of lungs, one; inflammation of lungs, one; congestion of liver, one; child birth, one; not given, one; diphtheria, four; suffocation, one; pneumonia, two; jaundice, one; spasms, one; cholera infantum, three; marasmus, two; mesh, cornuill, one; debility, one; marasmus, three; dysentery, one; hydrocephalus, one.

TIONESTA BARREL AND OIL COMPANY.—The Tionesta Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company, whose present factory has been found inadequate for the amount of work offering, propose to build an extensive one thereto, so that end have increased their capital stock, which they have placed before the public for subscription. The company own one hundred and eighty acres of good oil territory, four miles up Tionesta creek, and two acres on the creek where the barrel factory stands. The barrel factory has a present capacity for turning out from one hundred to a hundred and fifty oil barrels per day. The late good rises on the Tionesta land in the vicinity have largely increased the demand for cooperage, and the capacity of the factory is exceeded. It is contemplated to extend its facilities, and a small increase of capital stock has been determined upon. Books for subscription will be opened at the hat store of Mr. William Douglas, No. 417 Wood street, and that is the way to pay good dividends it will no doubt be speedily taken.

ARRESTED ON AN ATTACHMENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Tatnall, a resident of West Manchester, was taken before Judge Stowe, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on an attachment issued against him for contempt of Court, in not appearing as a witness in a larceny case. Mr. Tatnall stated, under oath, that he had not been served with a subpœna, and was not aware of the fact that the case was on trial until his arrest. Officer Hess, of the Allegheny police, to whom the subpœna was intrusted, was called, and said that he had left it at Mr. Tatnall's house, under the impression that it was unnecessary to notify the witness personally. Judge Stowe reprimanded the officer severely, stating that he (Hess) had sworn that the subpœna had been served upon Mr. Tatnall. The Court intimated that, should a similar case occur, he would instruct the Grand Jury to return a true bill against the officer for perjury. Mr. Tatnall was then discharged from custody.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Yesterday the jury in the case of Patrick Williams, indicted for perjury, rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Bowden and James Carr were tried for the larceny of a coat from Capt. Israel P. Hoag, of Reserve township. The Commonwealth being unable to make out a case the defendants were acquitted.

Charles Cuber was tried for the larceny of two horses, the property of Mr. James R. Lindsay. The prosecution alleged that the horses were placed in the possession of the defendant, who was engaged by Mr. Lindsay to break them to work, to Frank Kilin and sold them. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when the prisoner was remanded.

Patrick Noonan pleaded guilty to having committed an assault and battery on Francis Hanlin, a night watchman, and was fined, sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Andrew Andrews, indicted for maintaining a nuisance on the Saw Mill Run Plank Road, in Reserve township, near Allegheny, on oath of George W. Evens, a neighbor, was placed on trial. The defendant is the proprietor of a chandlery establishment, and the indictment charged him with boiling the putrified remains of dead hogs, horses, etc., for the purpose of obtaining grease, the stench from which was a serious annoyance to the neighborhood. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that the plank road is lined for a mile and a half with soap boiling, chandlery and glue establishments, but the stench from Mr. Andrews' premises could be easily distinguished above all the others. The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Thomas Chanley was arraigned on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, from Mr. Rooney's boarding house, on Wylie street, on the 27th of August last. The defendant took advantage of his counsel's absence, and plead his own case in a masterly manner. Jury out.

John and Mary Kearney, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mary Carey, were placed on trial. The prosecutrix not being present, the jury, at the instance of acting District Attorney Kirkpatrick, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and assessed the costs upon the prosecutrix.

The court then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Public Amusements.

HERMANN, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—The renowned Hermann will give three of his inimitable entertainments at Masonic Hall, commencing on Monday evening next. The sale of seats will commence this morning at C. Meier's music store, No. 81, Wood street. The dexterity with which Hermann performs his feats is really remarkable, performed as they are without the assistance of apparatus or dazzling paraphernalia. Hermann has performed wonderful things in public, among the most amusing being that of finding half-eagles in eggs belonging to a German grocery keeper in Baltimore.

It seems Hermann and a friend stopped at the door of the store, where the German was busily engaged enjoying his meerschaum, and enquired the price of eggs, first saying he must examine them. He broke one, and found it to have half-eagles, much to the astonishment of the Dutchman, who exclaimed, "Donnerwetter! Ah! mein Gott!" the basket of eggs was then handled frantically to the rear of the store. Five minutes elapsed, when Hans reappeared, his fingers redden with pounding eggs, Hermann gone, his meerschaum absent from his mouth, and in his eyes an expression of stolid misery. On being interrogated by Hermann as to the matter, he could only reply by asking, "Where is der Teufel?" It is needless to say his prospecting for half-eagles among the eggs was unsuccessful.

OPERA HORSE.—Barton Hill will this evening take his farewell benefit, on which occasion he will appear in two of his best characters. He deserves a bumper at parting.

THEATRE.—Miss Louise Lodge, who has been delighting crowded houses during the week, will also take a benefit this evening, when he will appear in three of his best characters. The bill will have a crowded house again to-night.

MASONIC HALL continues to be filled nightly by ladies and gentlemen, to witness the mirth-provoking performances of Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels. The quartette of vocalists is backed to the limit, and the second to none in the cork-opera business, while the clog dancer gives the only genuine clog dance we have seen for many years. The troupe remain but two nights longer, Saturday night being positively the last night they in the city. It is seldom so good a troupe comes our way, and they merit the crowded audiences they have attracted.

250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c., worth over One Million Dollars, all to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be sold by any Jewelry House what you are entitled to. Splendid List of Articles! All to be sold for $1 each.

26 Solid Silver Hunting Watches, $30; 50 Silver Stem Winders and Open Face, $60 to $70; 50 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, $60 to $90; 50 Rosewood Piano Fortes, 7 octaves, $125 to $150; 50 Rosewood Piano Fortes, 7½ octaves, $150 to $200; 50 Mahogany Piano Fortes, 7 octaves, $150 to $200; 50 Gold Hunting Watches, 18 to 20 size, $100 Gents' Hunting Silver Gold Watches, 20 to 18 size, $100; 50 Ladies' Hunting Watches, 8 to 10 size, $100; 50 Open Face Watches, 8 to 10 size, $100; 50 Mother of Pearl Opera Glasses, 3 to 6 draws, $100; 50 Gents' Pearl Lorgnettes, 36 to 100 size, $100; 50 Gents' Pearl Lorgnettes, 36 to 100 size, with 3 to 6 draws, $100; 50 Solid Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 10 to 100, $100; 50 Marble Statues, Elegant and Emblematic, $100; 50 Marble Busts, &c., $100; 50 Albums, all sizes, 5 to 50; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 10 to 100; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, 5 to 100; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, Diamond Clasps and Slides, 6 to 12; 2,000 Chatelaine and Revolving Brooches, 5 to 20; 2,000 Lava and Florentine do., 5 to 10; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald do., 5 to 10; 5,000 Mosaic, Coral, Opal and Emerald do., 5 to 10; 5,000 Coral and Emerald Earand Lava Eardrops, 4 to 10; 7,000 Coral and Emerald Earand Lava Eardrops, 4 to 10; 3,000 Diamond Pins, 3 to 10; 5,000 Solitaire Buttons and Studs, 3 to 10; 3,000 sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs, 6 to 12; 10,000 Lockets, double glass, 3 to 5; 5,000 Lockets for Miniatures, 3 to 10; 4,000 Gold Toothpicks, 3 to 5; 3,000 Gold Pencils, 3 to 10; 10,000 Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 5,000 chased Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 10,000 shield and Ladies' Jewelry, 3 to 10; 10,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, 3 to 10; 7,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, 5 to 10; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, 6 to 12; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, lava, 12 to 20; 2,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic, 20 to 30; 2,000 Gold Watch Chains, 10 to 20; 2,000 Gold Fronts, with initial, 3 to 5; 2,000 Gold Fronts, with gold holders, 6 to 12; 2,500 Gold Pens and Holders, 3 to 10; 2,000 Gold Pens and Holders, Extra Pointing 5 to 10; 3,000 Silver Castors and Wine Holders, 15 to 50; 2,000 silver Fruit Knives, 3 to 5.

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Nothing or any set will be sent C. O. D. Address plainly your full address in full. Don't write a Gold Watch, or a Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for our business is not that way, but we say, if you get less than one dollar's worth, you are at liberty to cancel the order. The price of certificates will be as follows: Five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; One for $25; one for $50; one for $100; one for $500; one for $1,000. Certificates will be ordered for $10, and one hundred for $50, and hundreds in proportion, the larger up of the sum.

Be sure and state in your letter to whom special certificate are offered. Address

FARNHAM & CO., Importers,
No. 208 Broadway, New York.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

NO. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
1y7-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
an21-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 134 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Slabinge, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y2

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 25, 28, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may28-1y

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 5 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING, STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
Liberty White Lead!
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Liberty White Lead!
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Warranted to cover more surface, *for same weight* than any other. *Buy the best, it is the cheapest!*
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
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Liberty Lead is *more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead is *more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED *to do more and better work, of a given cost* than any other.
Buy the BEST, it is the CHEAPEST.
Manufactured and warranted by
Ziegler & Smith,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold in Pittsburgh at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street 1ufeodtfnvs

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, late of Allegheny city, all persons having claims against the estate will present them within one year, and those indebted to the same will make payment in like manner to S. WILLOCK, 156 Water street.
Mrs. ANNE E. BUGHMAN,
JOHN S. WILLOCK,
ROBT. W. WILSON, } Executors.
no2-6td-6w

WHEAT— Real Winter and Spring, in store and for sale by D. WALLACE,
oct17 357 Liberty street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Accom. Accom	3:50 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	7:50 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	2:30 p m
Mail Accom	11:50 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:40 p m
Phila. Express	4:20 p m	Phila. Express	2:40 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Johnstown Accm	10:05 a m
Johnstown Accm	4:30 p m	1st Wall station	6:25 a m
1st Wall station	6:30 a m	2d "	8:30 a m
2d " "	9:30 a m	3d " "	9:30 a m
3d " "	3:35 p m	4th " "	6:00 p m
4th " "	6:05 p m	Penn Accommd'n	7:00 a m
Penn Accommdn	10:30 p m	Altoona Accom	3:30 p m
		and Emigrant	10:30 p m

The church train leaves Wallaf Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p.m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:10 a m	Express	7:35 a m
Mail	7:00 "	Mail	3:00 p m
Express	1:30 p m	Express	8:35 "
Steub. Accomm	4:40 "	Steub. Accomm	10:00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	1:20 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	7:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:40 p m
E. Castle & Erie	4:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m. New Castle, 8:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	7:45 p m
Mail	6:30 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 2:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	2:15 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:30 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	5:45 p m	2d "	12:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:10 p m	2d "	9:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail	7:00 a. m	Express	10:5 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:30 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.		Bayard.
Tuesday	11 A. M.		Gleaner.
Wednesday	11 A. M.		Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.		Bayard.
Friday	11 A. M.		Gleaner.
Saturday	11 A. M.		Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M.	Evening	6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.
Leaves daily.....3 P. M.....James Rees

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

JOHN D. MALLARY, TRAVELING AGENT.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Alliance, Ohio.....J. D. MILLER.
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....WILLIAM SNYDER.
Altoona, Pa.....H. FETTINGER.
Alliance, Ohio.....D. G. HESTER.
Allegheny City.....J. T. SAMPLE.
Brownsville, Pa.....W. H. HOWELLS.
Baldwin, Pa.....A. H. BROWN.
Blairsville, Pa.....W. R. BYERS.
Beaver, Pa.....E. S. BEACON.
Brookville, Pa.....J. H. ALEXANDER.
Bellair, Ohio.....ISAAC T. OXLEY.
Birmingham, Pa.....
Burgettstown, Pa.....E. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa.....JAMES HOOVER.
Bakerstown, Pa.....J. STEWART.
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEINEMAN.
Cookstown, Pa.....H. H. COOK.
Connellsville, Pa.....JAMES KREBS.
Canonsburg, Pa.....H. HOLLAND.
Clarion, Pa.....
Columbiana, Ohio.....T. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio.....A. PRICK & BRO.
Centreville, Pa.....G. HAWORTH.
Chalmersville, Pa.....H. C. JOHNSON.
Candor, Pa.....H. J. COOK.
Cecil, Pa.....H. MATTHEWS.
Elizabeth, Pa.....T. B. SHARPE.
East Lewistown, Ohio.....D. HOUSEMAN.
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....JAMES EWING.
Enjsville, Pa.....M. W. SMART.
E. Liberty, Pa.....M. M. WHITE.
East Liberty, Pa.....SAML. ROSS.
Freeport, Pa.....J. S. CAMPBELL.
Franklin, Pa.....SMITH & DAVIS.
Greenville, Pa.....W. P. HAY.
Greensburg, Pa.....JNO. ARTRIS.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.....J. P. ROBB.
Homewood, Pa.....J. E. ROBERTS.
Hayesville, Pa.....H. BOYNTON.
Johnstown, Pa.....THOMAS TEST.
Jamestown, Pa.....J. H. CURE & CO.
Jeddo, Ohio.....A. H. BROWN.
Kittanning, Pa.....W. H. DICKEY.
Library, Pa.....C. WILSON.
Latrobe, Pa.....T. LONERGAN.
Ligonier, Pa.....J. N. BOUGHMAN.
Lawsonham, Pa.....R. WYLIE.
Leechburg, Pa.....J. P. KERR.
Layton, Pa.....J. C. ROBERTS.
Monongahela City, Pa.....AMOS CRALL.
McKeesport, Pa.....T. & J. TAYLOR.
Mercer, Pa.....P. J. PIERCE.
Mansfield, Ohio.....
Meadville, Pa.....E. P. MCELROY.
Monongahela House.....W. W. WARD.
Marietta, Ohio.....E. WINTERSTEEN.
Mount Union, Ohio.....C. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia.....T. S. HAMILTON.
Madison, Pa.....J. DAVIDSON.
New Brighton, Pa.....M. A. TAYLOR.
New Galilee, Pa.....J. B. JOHNSON.
New Castle, Pa.....R. M. ALLEN.
North Bear, Pa.....JOHN ANDERSON.
North Hope, Pa.....JAMES CHRISTIE.
New Scottsville, Pa.....T. BIRAM.
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. P. HOLLOWAY.
Noblestown, Pa.....D. A. MATSON & CO.
Oil City, Pa.....RUFUS PALMER.
Poland, Ohio.....M. RILEY.
Penna. R. R.....J. M. GIBSON.
Pennsylvania R. R.....J. G. WEIR.
Pulaski, Pa.....J. L. WICK.
Pa. & C. R. R.....J. W. BLACKBURN.
Parkersburg, Pa.....J. R. REED.
Perrysville, Pa.....J. ENGLISH.
Princeton, Pa.....C. R. JOHNSON.
Rochester, Pa.....J. LINNENBURGER.
Ry. & C. R. R.....M. NEWMARKER.
Rostraver, Pa.....M. W. ECKLEY.
Rural Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER.
Sewickley, Pa.....JOHN WYATT.
Sharon, Pa.....C. M. RICE.
Salem, Ohio.....ISAAC TRESCOTT.
Sharpsville, Pa.....C. M. RICE.
Sharpsburg, Pa.....G. B. BARKER.
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS.
Stoneyville, Ohio.....S. GERTENER & SON.
Smith & Perry, Pa.....J. L. JOHNSON.
Spring Dale, Pa.....J. HENDERSON.
Talley Carey, Pa.....H. MCDONALD.
Uniontown, Pa.....J. W. SPRINGER.
Upper Middletown, Pa.....JAMES NUKLE.
Youghiogheny.....A. PULTON.
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. IRWIN & CO.
Washington, Pa.....BENZ, BRACKNEY & CO.
Waynesburg, Pa.....GEO. JEFFRIES.
Wooster, Ohio.....BICKWITZ & CARR.
West Newton, Pa.....STEVENSON.
Wheeling, W. Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 16, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	105.00	.....
United States 5-20s, old	101.00	.....
United States 7-30s, 2d series	96.00	.....
United States 10-40's	90.00	.....
United States Certificates	96.50	.....
Gold	1 41	.....
Connellsville Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 79 yrs	81.00	.....
Connellsville R. R. stock, non interest	9.25	.....
Connellsville Railroad stock, interest	9.50	.....
Tourth National Bank	130.00	.....
Iron City National Bank	75.00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National	55.75	.....
Columbia Oil Co	29.00	.....

Gold at first Board in New York, at 147.

THURSDAY, November 16—P. M.

The local stock market presented no features of interest to-day, being almost entirely devoid of transactions. The list of those that do forenoon is very lean, no sales of consequence having been made for any stocks. Governments continue at the decline, and vast amounts are thrown on the market. Although there is greater ease in the local money market, yet there is such a pressing demand for currency to pay the rates and prime commercial paper passes at about twelve per cent. Of course there are loans made at much higher rates. Bankers have no difficulty in placing all their available capital at good rates and in short paper. The tone of business circles is buoyant, and trade is very lively.

—The Philadelphia oil stock market to-day, according to our special telegram, has greatly improved. There have been very heavy transactions made in oil shares during the last few days. The feature of the day's business was in the oil stocks, of which there were large sales; 2,100 shares of Sugar Creek were disposed of before the opening of the Board, and over 8,000 shares afterwards; opening at 9½ and finishing at 9¾, closing firm at 9¾—being an advance of 1½ over the closing sale of the previous day, and 5½ since Wednesday last. This activity is attributed to there being very large orders from New York for the stock, and the difficulty of inducing the Philadelphia holders to part with it to a large extent, except at a further advance.

—There is no stringency in the Philadelphia money market. Borrowers are sufficiently numerous to give active employment to all the surplus capital offered, and all loans are made on the best securities at 7 per cent. There is an increased amount of business paper offering, and the rates are firm. Strictly first class singnures are passed at 9@10 per cent, per annum discount, and selections are made from other good names at 12 per cent.

—We notice that our suggestion made in these columns some months since, to the effect that it would be to the advantage of oil companies to have their respective capitals to something like an actual value, is being adopted in numerous cases, and, as we are informed, with good results. The condition of the oil trade in the interior is better than it has been for many months, and there are great inducements for those interested to put their companies into good shape. The business is gradually and steadily growing to be more legitimate, and those who are managers, having warrers that all temporary injuries that have been done in its development as other lands from which mineral wealth is obtained, have settled down to a practical basis. As we remarked some months since, when writing on this subject, there is no better business in the country than boring for and pumping oil, if it is properly conducted, and when the bogus companies have been all swept away there will be a respectability connected with the business which has hitherto been wanting. The period is not far distant when many companies located in our city are to be chosen, and those who hold stock in any of them should be careful to see that good men only are selected to manage their interests. The shylocks who have control of some of them should be driven out, and no person should be made either to pledge themselves to renewed exertions or retire.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: Business today has been dull and nearly all its departments. A warehouse imbroglio continues, and the produce trade meantime is curshed in consequence. This affects all classes. Our receipts of produce are a mere shadow compared with what they should be, and trade which naturally comes to Chicago is now going to St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, and other points. It is a well known fact that wherever the produce goes thither go the factors for dry goods, groceries, etc., and in fact for all kinds of merchandise; so it is only the grain dealers who are suffering from the policy which exists between the Board of Trade and the Warehousemen. But the whole city suffers. As the city is injured by it, and the sooner the difficulties are settled the better for all concerned. Under the present state of affairs, buyers are afraid to buy, and sellers although it is for their direct interest to do so, and they would get more money for their grain by selling at a higher figure than the rule for inspection.

The Money market to-day was close and stringent. There was a very active demand for loans, the leading discount houses, but the supply of currency is fast decreasing, on account of the large amounts of the Treasury notes to New York, and only the best customers are accommodated. The rate of discount is steady at 7 per cent. per annum, and the banks generally are doing a lively business at 12@18 per cent. per annum.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, November 17, 1865.

Business, as a general thing, was dull. The sales made were on a limited scale to meet the wants of the jobbing trade. Prices have undergone but few changes. The receipts of produce, although not large, were sufficient for all purposes. The supply of the country market is overstocked. The weather was remarkable pleasant for the season, resembling May fully as much as November. Our rivers are falling steadily and will soon be too low for navigation. Only the smallest boats will venture out until we have more water. Freights were plenty to most points; for example, the Revenue had more freight than she could manage; she turned over thirty tons to the Marietta. The Arctic is receiving for New Orleans, but will scarcely venture out until we have a rise of water. The Leonidas is receiving for St. Louis, and is announced for this day. The Umbella is also loading for the same port. The Revenue No. 2 will go to Brownsville this morning; she returns to Zanesville at 4 P. M. on Saturday. The packet Marietta will leave this day for Cairo. Rapids and New Orleans. The Bayard will leave freight engaged she can manage. Navigation on the Allegheny is suspended for the present. Boat owners are anxiously awaiting a rise in that stream. We learn that Culley will not have a stage of water on that stream are plenty both ways, there being plenty of oil to come down and large amounts of merchandise to go up. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CHEESE.—Market dull. The rates being pretty steep. Buyers are inclined to hold off, and sellers are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of factory at 22@23c.

BUTTER.—The receipts are steadily increasing and the demand is light. Prices have declined and the latter has fallen off; 12 packages were disposed of at 35@36c, as to quality.

APPLES.—The market is overstocked, there being thousands of barrels stored away. Prices are low, with a liberal amount of freights, considering the lots that were disposed of we note 82; bbls at prices varying from $1 25 to $5 50 per bbl.

EGGS were scarce and in demand, with no immediate prospect of a decline. Sales of 300 doz at 32@33c per doz. There is still a good export demand.

ONIONS.—Market is dull, with no change to notice as regards prices or demands. We omit figures on that account. Dealers have an ample supply, and there is a good jobbing trade from the surrounding country.

SALT.—The market was steady, with a good demand. We made sales of 250 bbls at $3 50@3 60 as to quality per bbl.

CANNERIES.—The market contains a fair supply, with a moderate demand at $14 50@15 00 per bbl, to extent of 10 bbls.

BACON.—The market has presented no new feature worthy of particular attention. The season being near at hand, but little attention is paid to it. We note sales of 5,000 lbs Shoulders at 15c; 2,000 lbs do at 17½@ 18c for the canvassed; and 1,000 lbs do at 19c.

LARD OIL.—Market steady with a good local demand. The principal transactions were in No. 1, sales of 20 bbls at 2 @ per gallon.

NEAT'S FOOT.—The market was quiet with a good local demand only; sales were made at $5 50@5 60 per bbl, as to quality. Prices are unchanged. We have no improvement to notice. The largest inquiry was for Extra Family from Winter. Wheat; sales of 75 bbls at $5 75@6 00; 75@75 50 bbls do at $6 25@6 50; at $10 00; 100 bbls do; the terms were withheld. Sales of 50 bbls Extra Family from Spring at $5 50@5 75; 50 bbls at $5 50. Of coarse fancy brands sold higher in a retail way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices continue high, so high as to place it above the reach of a large class of consumers. It may be as well to refrain from saying much on the subject, that buckwheat flour at $8 per hundred, virtually rules it out of the market, and no one regrets it more than we do. We hope to see it cheaper before we shall paid for at half the money.

FEED.—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sales of 5 tons chop at $1 per cwt; sales 2 tons chopped screenings at $1 00 P. cwt.

HAY.—The market was steady, with a good demand. Sales 17 loads at the scales, at $16@20 P ton; sales 3 tons baled on the street at $20 P ton.

GRAIN MEAL.—Sales 3 bbls at $1 00 P bush.

CORN MEAL.—Sales 5 bbls at $1 00 P bush.

The sales were in small lots for local consumption. The market contains an ample supply; hence the market has increased in firmness. Sales of Shelled Corn have been made at $1 00@1 05 P bush, as to quality, in small lots. Ear Corn is in good demand, and the market is firm at $1 00@1 05 P bush, as to quality. Sales of 1,000 bush at $1 00@1 05 P bush, as to quality.

OATS.—Sales of 1,000 bush at 70c P bush.

BARLEY.—The demand is light, and the market is dull at $2 00@2 25 P bush, as to quality.

RYE.—Sales of 500 bush at $1 00 P bush.

POTATOES.—Were in good supply and demand, with sales at a slight advance. The sales were: 50 bbls peach blows at $3 50 P bbl; sales 2 carloads at $3 00@3 25 P bush, and at $2 75@3 00 P bush.

ONIONS.—Sales of 9 bbls at $3 50@4 00 P bbl.

APPLES.—Were in good supply and demand, with sales at prices looking up.

CIDER.—Were in good supply and demand, with sales at $10 P barrel.

Cincinnati Oil Mark t.

November 16.—Oil—Lard has been in good demand, in advance of the views of holders. Linseed is dull, there is no investment open for the purchase of it, and the leading discount houses are not disposed to make loans on it, the quantity of it produced since the change in the tariff being so large. Prices are unchanged. Crude and in some cases it has been obtained in the market at prices below those offered. Refined is dull and heavy. Tar—The market was steady, with a fair local demand; a sale of extra quality was reported at an advance. The supply on hand is not large. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

The market yesterday came pretty near to a stand still; the sales made were only in a small way. The river receipts of crude amounted to 2,903 barrels, whilst the sales, all told, reached just 2,000 barrels. Among the transactions were the following: 500 barrels Crude, in bulk, at 20c; 500 bbls Davis's Straits and Arctic at 91 to per gallon, and 400 bbls south sea on private terms.

IMPORTS OF SPERM AND WHALE OILS AND WHALEBONE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

	Bbls.	Bbls.	Lbs.
	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
Total	13	830	4,000
Previously	31,038	75,353	581,000
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 13, 1865	31,051	76,183	585,000
Same time last year	30,221	77,000	601,000

Boston Shipping List.

New York Grocery Market.

November 16.—Sugars—Are in fair demand, while various descriptions, though a little more active, is depressed, and for No. 9 we again reduce our quotations half a cent. Of Refining, Muscovado and Clayed there is a fair demand at 9½@10c.

MOLASSES.—Is steady and moderate inquiry for Cuba, at 55@57c for Boiling, and 60@62c for Muscovado. Of New Orleans there is a fair demand at 70@75c.

COFFEE.—Is in fair demand, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 34@35c, and 500 bags Laguayra at 35c.

RICE.—Is steady and in fair demand at 10@10½c for Carolina, and 8@8½c for Louisiana.

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